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BROMIDIONS

THAT POINT THE WAY FOR SOCIAL EMANCIPATION.

When the Dissatisfied and Incompetent Capitalists Will Howl—More Pillars of Society Whirling in Their Wild Sahara-Dance—South Sea Bubbles Not All Exploded Yet.

F. N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, whose workingmen are on strike against systematic imposition, accounts for the "little unpleasantness" by saying: "The trouble has arisen through the dismissal of 400 incompetent and dissatisfied men." The day the "incompetent and dissatisfied" workers organize in national Unions there will be a howl going up from among the decidedly incompetent and very much dissatisfied capitalists.

If you have laughter, prepare to hold your sides. Victor L. Berger of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, the gentleman on whose motion Gompers' sinecure salary was raised; the gentleman who, as much as any subsequently helped to white-wash Gompers; the gentleman who helped to make Gompers' election as chief bell-wether of the American proletariat unanimous at the last four or five A. F. of L. conventions, and that in the teeth of the unremitting exposure of Gompers and Gompersism by the S. L. P.—this gentleman has the coolness to say that the S. L. P. "made Gompers possible and helped to keep him in power."

Among the galaxy of "law abiding," "patriotic," "religious," etc., Pillars of Society is Fremont B. Chesborough. He is the owner of the Chesborough Coastwise Line of steamships running out of Boston: he is the owner of a whole town, the town of Emerson in Michigan; and in Detroit he lives in a veritable palace. Now then this Pillar of Society, together with his Pillaress, just arrived from Europe with a trunk having a false bottom in which valuable jewelry and clothing was concealed.

Pity the Congressional Record is not an illustrated publication. A picture of the Senators, thrusting their tongues into their cheeks as Senator Newlands laid down the principle that "the scientific theory of a tariff bill will take the tariff out of politics," would have received general appreciation. Moreover, such a picture would have been a sermon in itself.

With praiseworthy abnegation Cardinal Gibbons reads himself outside of the human race. If the human race is under the influence of Jesus, as Cardinal Gibbons says in his alleged answer to Justice Brown on the matter of divorce, then it follows that a Gibbons, who claims excommunicatory powers and yet does not excommunicate, but is found cheek-by-jowl with the element whom Jesus denounced as layers of heavy burdens upon the poor, can not be inside of the human race.

Few things illustrate more fully the flippancy of our captains of industry than the remarks of William E. Corey, President of the United States Steel Corporation, upon landing from Europe. There are at present two distinct tariff bills—the one passed by the House of Representatives, and the one passed by the Senate. The two bills are now before the Conference Committee of the two Houses. There is a third bill in the air—the one that the President desires and is exerting his great influence to bring about. If there is anything at this hour that distinctly does not "stand" it is the tariff bill. And yet, captain of industry Corey glibly declares himself highly satisfied "with the Tariff bill as it now stands."

Regiments of the National Guard are to have a "war game" in Boston. He who can scent a good thing and has the money to gratify his curiosity should not miss the opportunity. He will see the sight of tin soldiers, pouter-pigeoning and strutting as if bursting with valor, whereas the only thing they are really bursting with is the swagger of cowardice. The Cincinnati regiment of the Ohio National Guard, that ran away when they found that bullets flew from the camp of the strikers, and that it was not all "give" but they had to "take" something also; the New York crack Seventh Regiment, which refused to go to the front and fight the Spaniards in Cuba, the Spaniards being then supposed to mean fight;—these and other such regiments should head the coming sham battles in Boston—and "General" Bingham should lead them all.

Guggenheim, the head of the Colorado Corporation, who has just announced a profit of $7,500,000 for the last twelve months, is to be congratulated that the corporation tax will not "violently fleece" him out of 2 per cent. of his profits, as originally planned, but only out of 1 per cent. That reduces the bread-line by one.

The "Family Pillars" are tottering in great style and numbers. On one and the same day Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins institutes court proceedings to annul her mother's will, the said will not being to Helen's liking; and Mrs. Mary Larned Dorrance Aldrich obtains a divorce from her husband, Edward Burgess Aldrich, for non-support. These be very un-Pillar of the Sanctity of the Family acts—a daughter seeking to thwart her mother's will, a husband failing in his conjugal duties.

Who may these pillars be?

Mrs. Jenkins is the daughter of the deceased millionaire Marcellus Hartley, once president of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company; Edward Burgess Aldrich is the son of Standard Oil son-in-law, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island.

The Georgia Railroad Strike is editorialized upon in the "Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine" for July with arguments that express race hatred for "Mr. Nigger," along with "Japanese and Chinese coolies and the undesirable European immigrant." The passages containing these sentiments are expressed with the complacency of "conscious knowledge and undisputed science." That would seem unexplainable in this year of grace 1909. Yet the hideous phenomenon is easily explained. What else can be expected with the existence in the country of a noisy, capitalist-press-boomed political party that floats the colors of Socialism and condones and approves of just such superstitions, baneful to the solidarity of the working class.—Fortunately the turning of that long lane is in sight.

What is there so remarkable as to deserve multiple headlines from the bourgeois press, in the act of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt to immediately unfasten a costly diamond brooch that she wore, and force it upon a strange lady who admired the same in the King's presence? Is not the sight common of a being, endowed with a menial's soul, to do some extravagant thing in the presence of the superior being whose good graces he would win, or whose attention he wishes to rivet upon himself? The thing happened under King Edward's eyes. Of course it had to happen.

As prophesied by The People the scheme to establish a Customs Court with high-paid officials went swimmingly through the Senate. New offices of "distinction" call for incumbents of "distinction"; incumbents of "distinction" call for assured high pay. Why, of course, the thing could not fail. Besides it's affording additional patronage and "sees to" men who have to be "seen to."

Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut is either an inexperienced man, or one given to playing practical jokes. The taxing of Corporations having passed the Senate, that august body was engaged in enacting exemptions. Under some pretext or another a large number of corporations was being put on the exemption list. Under this order of business Senator Bulkeley rose, and with a wooden Indian face proposed to add to the list "mutual insurance companies." The representatives of the Insurance Companies, on whose flanks these small "mutual companies" are a perpetual nuisance, jumped up, of course, and objected; and the objection prevailed. Did Bulkeley sincerely believe his proposition could go through? or was it his purpose to give a fright to the Depews and other "Senators from the State of Insurance"

Though admitting his pluck, one is rather inclined to censure the false standard of duty to which George Rue, a Santa Fe engineer, immolated himself. Rue, though feeling extreme pains from ptomaine poisoning, refused to leave his cab lest it "delay the crack passenger train." He made Las Vegas on time—and died. Such devotion could better be used in overthrowing the master class than in bringing in its crack trains on time. At the same time the incident nails on the head the capitalist claim of the "inefficiency" and "irresponsibility" of their employes. As Kropotkin has shown, should the working class display half the inattention to work they are charged with, production would be demoralized.

The Grand Jury of New York is said to be "at work on the Heinze books," and great discoveries are expected. No doubt. But would not greater discoveries be made if the Grand Jury started to work on the Standard Oil books?

'Tis said that alchemists of old
Could turn a brazen kettle,
Or leaden cistern, into gold.
That noble, tempting metal;
But if it here may be allowed
To bring in great and small things,
Our cunning South Sea, like a god,
Turns nothing into all things.

So said Dean Swift of the old South Sea corporations. He thought he was embalming a dead thing in verse. Not so. The thing lives to-day. If the statement is doubted, read the speeches in Congress just made by the free trade members.

The fate of the Rev. J. Howard Tate whom the Board of Trustees locked out of his Sixth Avenue church tells more convincingly and conclusively than almanachs and maps that America does not lie in Scotland, and that this is the Twentieth Century, not the Seventeenth or Eighteenth. Were we now living in the Scotland of the Seventeenth or Eighteenth Centuries it would have been the Rev. J. Howard Tate who would have locked out the Board of Trustees of his church, and they would have submitted shiveringly under his thunders and deemed themselves happy if he did not pay them each a "domiciliary visit,' to-boot.

Rather incautious is the Rome, Italy, "Osservatore Romano" in its sweeping condemnation of the "present day fashions," which it says "are prejudicial to beauty, which is a reflection of the bounty of God and therefore fruitful in material and moral well being." The only logical conclusion is that all clothing should be condemned, and, to the extent that weather allows, people should be clad in the beauty-revealing garb of the Apollo of Belvidere and the Venus of Milo.

The Woman's Club of Northern New Jersey, that is organizing for a "safe and sane" Fourth of July next year, had better look out. What does it matter how many casualties the fire works were responsible for this year? All agitation to curtail the insanity flies plump in the face of the Powder Interest. Suppose hundreds were killed and many more wounded. What of it? Are these wounded and dead more numerous than the wounded and dead due to credited Interests? The Powder Interest has a vested right in the lives, limbs and comfort of the people.

THE SEAT OF COURAGE

Count Seckendorff, the Tribune correspondent who accompanied James G. Blaine during a good part of his presidential campaign in 1884, corrects the current version that the Blaines have given of the celebrated Burchard incident.

Towards the end of the campaign of 1884, the Rev. Dr. Burchard, accompanied by a number of Protestant divines, addressed Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the course of his address Dr. Burchard stigmatized the Democratic party as "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

Blaine never repudiated these words. His claim was he had not heard them. The Democratic party, however, used them with good effect.

Count Seckendorff states that to his positive knowledge Blaine, with his family and friends, considered what was to be done with the Burchard alliteration, and that he decided to ignore it. Count Seckendorff adds that this was to him an evidence that "Mr. Blaine, though great in many ways, at critical moments lacked courage."

If Blaine's conduct was a case of "lacking courage," it is a prime illustration of a set of facts of prime importance to militants in a revolutionary movement—the seat of courage is not in the breast, it is in the head: courage is not a physical, it is a mental, an intellectual product: he who would be courageous must KNOW.

Blaine wanted to be President. The phrase "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," uttered on his behalf, endangered his chances—in a way. Blaine lacked the KNOWLEDGE requisite to grapple with the emergency that the phrase created. Should he repudiate the phrase manfully?—he feared it would alienate A. P. A. or Know-Nothing vote. Should he approve the phrase?—he feared it would alienate Catholic vote. He wanted both sets of votes, and being ignorant he did the cowardly thing—shut his eyes.

Since the second election of Lincoln, the presidential campaign of 1884 was the first that called for valor. Interests within the capitalist ranks were re-aligning. The brave man of the hour was sure to ride the crest of the wave, and carry off the honors. Blaine craved the honors, but did not know. A posture that blinked at Know-Nothingism (a dead issue) yet coquetted with its opposite (no issue at all), and neither of which was remotely the line of cleavage between the then re-aligning forces—such a posture could not enlist enthusiasm, or support. It only could and did weaken admiration and confidence. If not the determining, it surely was a contributory factor in Blaine's defeat.

The bravest horseman, if ignorant of seamanship, will be a poltroon at the helm of a ship in a storm. The most dauntless seaman, if ignorant of horsemanship, will cut a sorry figure on the hurricane deck of a Mexican broncho. It is KNOWLEDGE of his ground that makes each brave, and IGNORANCE of the ground that turns each into a coward.

The distracted Blaine clinging to the mane of a horse which he knew not to ride, or to a spar of the storm-tosser ship which he knew not to steer, should warn the militant revolutionist that the spring from which to drink and drink deeply is, not the spring of sounding sentimentalism, but that of sound information. The former breeds cowards only; only the latter brings forth the brave.

'SLAUGHTER HOUSE'

TERRIBLE NICKNAME OF PRESSED STEEL CO.'S PLANT.

Infernal Conditions, Which After Years Have Flared Out in the Present Revolt at McKees Rocks—Men Men Killed Daily, It Is Declared, and None Ever Knows Where They Go To.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 20.—The years of patient slavery, embracing every form of degradation at the McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, which broke into the strike of 5,000 men Tuesday, represent conditions which shame Pittsburg.

It is only in this twentieth century, and under the capitalist system that such conditions could exist in a community that claims a reputation for philanthropy, charity, decency of living among its poor, and for the ordinary principles of justice and equity.

Of all those who have heard even hints of the murderous working conditions and heartlessness of the Pressed Steel Car plant, only the Pressed Steel Car Company is not ashamed.

Even today, with the eyes of the whole country riveted upon its works, it brazenly repeats what it said from the start:

"We have no statement to make of anything."

The Pressed Steel Car Company is not able to make any statement that will explain away the name "Slaughter House," and "The Last Chance," fastened upon the gloomy big shops that look like a prison. The first name is bloodily descriptive in itself. The second is like unto it.

To thousands of workers it means in addition to the "slaughter house" element that no man who works there is able to get work anywhere else. That is why he is in the Pressed Steel Car plant.

The minute he can get work elsewhere he goes.

The lowest wages, the worst working conditions, the most brutal treatment, looking to the deadening of every human impulse and instinct, graft, robbery, and even worse, the swapping of human souls, the souls of women for the lives of their babies, have for years marked the Pressed Steel Car works as one of the most outrageous of all the outrageous industrial plants in the United States. And it is not on record that the most industrially degraded sections of degraded Europe have its like.

Human lives are given up in the industrial army every year under the present conditions. But nowhere, not even in the ravaging steel mills of the steel trust, are living men, women and babies literally picked up and thrown into the devouring jaws of death in every one of its sickening forms.

That is what happens every day at the Pressed Steel Car works.

A human life is worth less than a rivet. Rivets cost money. Not much, but they cost something.

The "Slaughter House" is the most expressive name that could be given to the plant, although it has other claims to rank as a strong side show of Inferno.

The majority of the workers are Hungarian or Slavish, or some other nationality which absorbs the English language and the American life slowly. They are unknown by name except to their families and their intimates. To others they are known as "No. 999," or some other furnished on a check by the "Slaughter House" company for the convenience of its paymasters.

These simple people are slaughtered every day, not simply killed, but slaughtered. Their very deaths are unknown to all save the workers who see their bodies hacked and butchered by the relentless machinery and death traps which fill the big works. Their families, of course, know that the bread stops coming. But the public, the coroner, everybody else, is ignorant of the hundreds of deaths by slaughter which form the unwritten record of the Pressed Steel Car plant. Their deaths are never reported. They are slaughtered every day in every conceivable way.

That's why "The Slaughter House."

And there are other angles even of this bloody condition. Killing men is merely an incident in every big industrial plant, but everywhere, except in the "Slaughter House," some care is taken to protect men's lives with at least makeshift safeguards.

When some poor "Hunky," as they even familiarly call themselves now, is maimed and mangled at his work, some foreman, or other petty "boss," pushes the bleeding body aside with his foot to make room for another living man, that no time be lost in the turning out of pressed steel cars. The new man often works for some minutes over the dead body until a gang takes it away.

Every day there are throngs of idle men standing in line at the "slaughter house" gate waiting for a crook of the finger of some petty grafting boss or special policeman to come in and be slaughtered. Usually when a new man gets a job it is because some other poor fellow has been slaughtered.

Those who are admitted are stood in a place kept for that purpose and told to wait a few minutes. Their job is not quite ready. "There'll soon be somebody killed," they are told, "then you can go to work."

In a few minutes the slaughter has been accomplished, another lot of children and a stony-faced woman are left with possibly 24 hours' food that some other woman and children may have something to eat until "her man" is slaughtered. It is not simply a question of whether they will be slaughtered, but when. The fact is certain, as all facts are. The only question is as to the time.

The one cause which has driven these men to desperation, meaning the strike, is the "pooling" system of pay. This is unknown outside the Pressed Steel Car works. It means, in a few words, that the company fixes the cost of its cars. That is, it fixed the costs once, and they have remained fixed ever since. Conditions mean nothing at the "slaughter house" in the matter of costs. This cost is divided among the various "gangs" in the several departments. Whether a man works much or little, hard or not all day, day work or piece work, no man in the plant knows what he has earned until he gets his pay envelope. Then he finds that whatever he had counted himself he gets much less. In a word, he never knows what the "slaughter house" company chooses to let him have until the work is all done. He may get $2 a day or he may get $1. The average workmen get as near nothing as will allow him to keep alive.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS ON TO GOMPERS.

Tell Him That He Is a Reactionary—"Moderate" Press Asks Workers to Heed A. F. of L. President.

Paris, July 18.—The speeches of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, delivered this week before the French labor organizations, are arousing intense interest in labor circles. The Socialists condemn him bitterly as a reactionary and scoff at his big salary.

Some moderates have shown sympathy for his denunciation of the political role which the French General Confederation of Labor is essaying in its revolutionary, Socialistic, and anti-patriotic campaigns.

The moderate press of all shades of opinion is pleased with Gompers and expresses the hope that the French labor organizations will heed his words, abandon revolutionary agitation, and devote themselves, like the American organizations, solely to the advancement of the employers' interests.

Gompers is expected to take part in the International Trades Union Congress, which is to be held in Paris on August 30, where it is understood he intends to propose the creation of an international bureau for the interchange of intelligence and co-operation, when that is desirable, of the different branches of industry.

"SOCIALISTS" TURNED DOWN.

Denver A. F. of L. Assembly Defeats Them for Offices.

Denver, Colo., July 12.—At the semi-annual election of officers of the Denver Trades and Labor assembly yesterday afternoon the Socialist party candidates were defeated for all offices for which they tried.

Delegates from Building Trades council unions were put in high positions and candidates were brought out for president of the State Federation of Labor against George A. Hally.

The assembly followed the lead of the state federation and elected a woman delegate, Miss Genevieve Miles of the garment workers, as vice-president.

The assembly went on record as not favoring a Labor Day parade. Its committee will have to confer with the Building Trades council. Many of the unions of the latter organization are in favor of a parade on the pretense that it will "show the contractors that they are still united."

British Miners to Ballot on Strike.

London, July 16.—The Miners' Confederation of Great Britain, after a prolonged meeting, has decided in favor of balloting its million members as to whether or not a national strike shall be declared in support of the Scottish miners, who are resisting a wage reduction of six pence a day. The ballot will not be completed before July 27, and the executive committee of the Confederation will meet on July 28 to take action on the result.

The present feeling seems to be in favor of the stoppage of all mines, a condition which would mean practically the complete paralysis of British industry. In view of the consequent expected shortage in the coal supply many factories already have served notice to their employes of the termination of contracts.

Honolulu Plantation Strike.

Honolulu, July 15.—Extra police are "protecting" the Weimanale sugar plantation against speaking tours by Japanese strike agitators. The Japanese strikers are forming an association to share profits and obviate the necessity for strikes.

Hat Bosses Keep Up Bluff.

Their attempt to stampede their striking workmen back to work having ignominiously failed, the officials of the Associated Hat Manufacturers said on July 17 that they "were not surprised" at the result of the vote of the striking hatters in the Oranges and Newark, N. J., to keep up the strike by a vote of nearly 3,500 to 9.

W. F. M. CONVENES

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSIONS ON IN DENVER.

Bitter Fight Against Moyer by Socialist Party Onhangers Predicted—Also Their Failure—St. John on Ground, with Plan to Hitch Federation Up with Decrepit Physical Force I. W. W.

Denver, Colo., July 15.—The Western Federation of Miners, once the backbone of a true revolutionary economic organization, now the fast decadent aspirant for re-connection with Mitchell's Civic-Federationised United Mine Workers, is holding its seventeenth annual convention here, in Odd Fellow's Hall, with 175 delegates.

It is predicted that the convention will witness one of the bitterest fights in years between the Moyer faction and the Socialist party onhangers led by the Butte Miners' Union. The Socialist party people have called in Vincent St. John of the Bush Temple I. W. W., to lead them against the administration of Moyer, Mahoney and Mills and compel the miners' union to join hands with the now decrepit physical force Industrial Workers of the World.

That Moyer and the administration will win by a two to one vote is indicated by a canvass of the delegates. P. W. Flynn of Butte, wants Moyers' place.

The Socialist party faction tried to take away Moyer's power at the opening by seeking to have the credentials committee elected from the floor and not appointed by the president. They failed. The chair, after naming the committee on credentials, took the breath of the opposition away by adjourning the convention until 3.30 in the afternoon, the same trick as Sherman played at the I. W. W. convention of 1906.

St. John wants to have the Western Federation hitch again onto his physical force shred of the I. W. W., but his defeat is predicted by delegates in close touch with the situation.

Many delegates, disgusted with the attitude of John M. O'Neill, editor of the official organ of the Western Federation, will come forward with charges along the same lines as last year, claiming that O'Neill is using the paper purely in the interests of the Socialist party and the administration. O'Neill won out last year and will have the Moyer forces behind him again this year.

The Socialist partyites will seek to defeat the administration by introducing amendments to the constitution which will provide for election of officers by referendum vote instead of by vote of the coventions.

The first vote showed Moyer in the saddle, although it was closer than anticipated. Delegate Hutchinson tried to bring out the history of some charges in talking on the report of the committee on credentials, but Moyer would not let him, declaring him out of order. Hutchinson appealed from the chair to the convention and lost by a vote of 62 to 40.

The administration will see that Hutchinson is defeated for member of the executive board if he run again. The cards are already stacked against him. He refused to be "assimilated" or "be a good Indian."

In the convention hall, talk of a split, one piece joining Gompers and the other joining Trautmann, is rife, but probably nothing will come of it. Yesterday the executive board was openly charged with building up a labor oligarchy in the organization by securing the proxy votes of unions and thereby maintaining the balance of power at conventions for the benefit of the administration.

The charge was made by one of the officers of the board, J. F. Hutchinson, member from Idaho. He said he was opposed to the idea, in order to take away the "power of a few men, who, like Samuel Gompers, dominated the Federation."

All that friends of Moyer and the administration could find to say against Hutchinson's charges was the old familiar cry of "disrupter." Whenever facts are flung at schemers, "disrupter" is the answer.

Delegate Lindsay said that the Miners Magazine prated about "centraliza-

(Continued on page 2)

THE END OF THE REVOLUTION

OR, ANTICS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By Kaspar Schmid, San Francisco, Cal.

In an article in The People last January, under the heading, "Volcanic Rumblings," I depicted how a certain proletarian faction within the Socialist party local here ousted a lawyer, E. E. Kirk, and later on elected a set of officers of their own selection for the local, on account of which they were bitterly denounced by their opposition as "character-assassinating De Leonites."

The triumph of this proletarian faction was, however, short-lived. There is no more a rising proletariat to be found in the Socialist party here; they are once more as they were, only more confused, ready to be roped in by the next social crusader who considers them worth while. It all came about this way:

An agitator of the Industrial Workers of the World got, in 1905, disconnected from his job, and stranded in 'Frisco at a most opportune time. A street car strike had just broken out, and the excitement was immense. The opinions of workingmen were divided as to the justification for the strike; it had been asserted that these strikers had been merely manipulated into their action by the tools of Mr. McCarthy, the president of the local Building Trades Council. There could be seen the hidden links between the strike and the different factions of 'Frisco's political machines. Amidst this turmoil and confusion, our agitator came. There never had been a better chance to spread confusion, and Selig Schulberg, for it was he, proved himself equal to the occasion. The I. W. W. here in this city would not recognize him. They had his history hung up in their headquarters. But one night in front of the car barns Schulberg delivered a speech that was all physical force. The working class must be united, and no longer follow political fakers; in fact, politics is a method of hoodwinking the workers and wasting their energies. No longer follow labor fakers, but they themselves must strike the blow. What must be done, is the tying up of the whole city in one great big general strike, and thus bring about the co-operative commonwealth, amen.

Schulberg made a hit. Direct action was in the air, and direct action he preached for several weeks. A few months later and he joined the local of the Socialist party. It was pointed out at the time that Schulberg did not believe in politics. In answer to this, it was said, that this did not matter, that the party needed speakers, and the main thing was, that they could talk.

Well, Schulberg became the leader of the proletarian element in the local here. The organizer of the local at this time was accused of being dishonest, opportunistic, and a trimmer of the rankest kind. McDevit, for this was his name, just before he got his bounce, had his system of bookkeeping so severely criticised as to make it appear that it was the conviction of his opponents that he must have been abstracting the party's finances. Schulberg, by this time, had set up a book store, and McDevit, having lost the office of organizer, also went into the book business, in the very neighborhood of Schulberg. This was considered by many sufficient evidence that McDevit had stolen the money to open his store from the party. Thus, the question stood between the Schulberg and McDevit, or rather Cameron King, faction, in January of this year.

In the early part of last winter another drama was enacted. A prominent leader and speaker of the Socialist party, with years of reputation, author of a Socialist utopian book, entitled "Laughing Land," proclaimed himself as being so moved by sufferings of the poor that, he said, could no longer stand still and look idly by, he had to do something. And he did. He rented an old barn, and started out a crew to go begging for the Unemployed League. In a little while he had lumber, bed clothes, cooking utensils, etc., and "Hotel de Bum" was opened on Leavenworth street. Costley had realized his "Laughing Land." A newspaper was started, called "The Unemployed," and every man that came to the place broke, was sent on the street with these papers to sell. The papers are small-sized and are sold for five cents a piece. They cost Costley less than a half a cent, and he sold them to the unemployed at the rate of four for a nickel, thus making three-quarters of a cent profit on each paper. Then Costley would beg at different stores and hotels for eatables for his poor, which at the "hotel" would be transformed into mulligan stew, and sold to the poor at five cents a plate. Besides that, Costley would charge every guest five cents for a night's lodging. According to Costley, they took in $150 last month, merely from the receipts of nights' lodgings, which would be about $50 above expenses. Then come the receipts from the mulligan and the official organ.

Some of the members of the Socialist party began to realize that there was graft. A committee was appointed to investigate. The committee investigated, but the machine of the Socialist party did not find it advisable to hear its report, so they never reported. Schulberg was boosting Costley up to this time. He told me himself he could not see anything wrong in Costley's graft, as long as the "S. L. P. was running a cigarstand for the benefit of its membership." Shortly after this investigation, Costley organized a stock company. The Unemployed League became incorporated, more members were taken into the firm. But poor Schulberg seems to have been left out in the cold. Now Schulberg says Costley is a grafter.

The firm now consists of W. E. Costley, the two lawyers Cameron King and E. E. Kirk, ex-candidate for mayor on the Socialist party ticket E. L. Reguin and K. J. Doyle. All of these gentlemen are great leaders in the Socialist party, except lawyer Kirk, and he was kicked out only six months ago. Two of the gentlemen are, or have been, officers of their unions. Reguin hails from the machinists' union, and Doyle is a prominent member of the roofers. Of course, now the firm had to branch out. A business office was opened at 988 Post street. Next, these lawyers got the indorsement of organized labor. Then they printed trade checks. These checks were sold to the merchants on the promise that trade would be sent their way, organized labor being behind the proposition. By this time there are supposed to be about sixty stores handling these trade checks. The system of the checks is this: A purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods would get a trade check, redeemable for two and one-half cents. The storekeeper had paid five cents for the check to the corporation, the firm of Costley & Co. having thus made two and one-half cents. These sixty stores do a good deal of business, and the firm of the Unemployed League thus shaves two and one-half cents clear profit from all dollar purchases made in these stores. Further, it is safe to say that only about one-third of the checks are presented for redemption. Hence Schulberg is daily becoming more convinced that Costley is a grafter.

There has been in this state and in this city a so-called Union Labor Party. This party was particularly successful here before the earthquake, holding themselves entrenched within the city hall for several years. The Socialist party, in its humble way, had helped the laborites to get on their feet. In one campaign they refused to put up candidates in opposition to Union Labor men. Now this party suffered a bitter defeat two years ago, after almost every one of their successful politicians had been proven to be crooked. There is a bunch of them in the county jail now. But the graft prosecution is about worn out. The Union Labor party is again raising its head, with the president of the Building Trades Council, McCarthy, as a candidate for mayor.

The Socialist party has a paper in Oakland, "The World," and the building trades have their paper called "Organized Labor." Now the Union Labor party, realizing that they need every vote and must more strongly fish for the sentiment of labor than ever, have apparently hired some of the best Socialist party speaking talent. A rupture has been produced within the Socialist party, and some of the stalwarts have decided to boost McCarthy and his Socialist League. Our old friend, R. C. Goodwin, from Arkansas, seems to be the foremost leader in that movement. "Organized Labor," the publication above mentioned, is turning out every week articles tearing one plank after the other from under the Socialist party. In fact, it is proving itself to be a better Socialist paper than "The World" ever was, and the unfortunate editor of "The World" is feebly striking back.

The gentleman professes to be well posted in astronomy, but that seems to be of but very little assistance to him, in answering the arguments of "Organized Labor." It takes him two weeks to answer one argument, and "Organized Labor" is coming out every week with new ammunition. Thus, the Socialist party here does not like to recommend "The World" to the public, knowing the flimsiness of its arguments.

And the worst of the whole affair is that "Organized Labor" has practically swallowed all of their practical immediate demands. "Organized Labor" is in favor of all of that claptrap that the ex-candidate for mayor, Reguin, stood for in the last city election. This Socialist party man wanted "everything cheap and run by the city." And when it comes to the Asiatic question, "Organized Labor" is at least a hundred and fifty miles ahead of the Socialist party, because "Organized Labor" not only is in favor of the motto "'Raus mit the Japs and Chinese," but it, with the American Federation of Labor behind it, has organized the Asiatic Exclusion League, that takes in the whole Pacific coast. So where is the Socialist party coming out at, in this anti-immigration game? All of its favorite issues and slogans are gone, and the only thing left for it to do, is to raise the question: "Are you sincere?" "Are you sincere?" And the question comes back: "How could anybody ever take you to be sincere? Look at yourself, and what you are made of, and if there is any morality left in you, you will never be able to ask that question again."

The Socialist party is disgruntled, losing in membership and sympathizers rapidly. Some of their best members, among them speakers such as Seibert and Hershel, will have nothing to do with them. Under these conditions, the election of officers for the local came on. That it was a case of "let us all stick together" was apparent. So the word was passed down the line: "As we were," and as they were it went. The machine of the party was again handed over to the enemy, the men whom they had denounced. McDevit is re-elected, the revolution backwards has been performed. With a party full of Victor Bergers and national and state platforms such as the Socialist party has, sooner or later the consequences were bound to overtake them.

OVER-FATIGUE

One of the Most Prevalent and Insidious Dangers of Occupation.

Among the many problems of industrial hygiene, the most important has hitherto been most neglected—the problem of industrial overstrain. Medical interest in occupational diseases is over a century old, and the literature on the subject is enormous, a partial bibliography filling almost twenty pages in Hoffman's Mortality From Consumption in Dusty Trades. But these works scarcely mention the commonest and most subtle danger of occupation, over-fatigue. In the United States it has not yet been faced nor even fairly stated, yet no one element of industry is more fraught with peril for the workers. Indeed, over-fatigue or exhaustion—surmenage as the French call it—affects every department of life, physical and economic, mental, moral. It predisposes to disease; it destroys intelligence and all the habitual restraints; it cuts down output and impairs its quality; it invites industrial accidents. It affects not only workers in admittedly dangerous occupations but all workers—every man, woman and child employed for excessive working hours.

What, then, are excessive working hours? What is the nature of exhaustion? How can it be recognized in time? How best combated? All these and many other allied questions, call for immediate study and clarification.

For the first American meeting of the International Congress of Hygiene, a year and a half hence, some specific questions for discussion might be: A study of fatigue of attention, shown by the incidence of accidents after long working hours, comparable to the work of Professor Imbert in France and Professor Pieraccini in Italy; a study of the specific effect on health and efficiency from reducing hours of work and overtime, comparable to the work of Ernst Abbe and others abroad; a study of the relative productivity of late hours of work.

Another line of investigation of great interest would be information on the relation between overstrain and the increase in nervous disorders among working people. Abroad the records of the sickness insurance societies are bringing this problem into prominence especially in Germany and Austria. While the societies' statistics do not yet appear to be sufficiently standardized to offer positive proof that industrial overstrain results in nervous disorders, the rapid increase of such diseases among insured members has provoked discussion of the facts and of the needs of counteracting them by reducing hours of labor.—Josephine Goldmark, in The Survey.

W. F. M. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

tion of power and wealth by corporations, while the Western Federation itself, in allowing the executive board to rule, was the finest kind of an example of labor centralization." He said he would take away every vote the board members are entitled to. The administration, through its carefully picked majority on the floor, won the contest, however, when the vote came up on the motion to prevent executive board members from controlling more than one vote at conventions. The Moyerites won, 218 to 120.

All sorts of charges are being made against delegates. Yesterday three men were called traitors, another a spotter, and this afternoon charges were preferred against John A. Jones, of Gowganda, Mich., and recently of New York, on the charge that despite the fact that he is holding a seat in the convention, he is an embezzler and stole $40 from the local union at Hibbing, Minn. Jones is said to be the man, who, in company with Heslewood and St. John, slugged Delegate Francis at the last year's convention of the I. W. W. It is claimed that he was expelled and joined the union at Gowganda and was elected delegate without the convention knowing of his actions.

The charges against Jones were brought by James Kirwan, former secretary and delegate from Terry in the Black Hills.

In his annual report yesterday, Moyer denounced those who are opposed to the way the administration is running things, in unmeasured terms. Three times he referred to members of the organization who are "trying to disrupt it," and said they are "not half as good as the detective or the scab." Moyer also referred to those who are trying to swing the Federation into line with the I. W. W. veiled dynamiters.

A resolution aimed at the Socialist party contingent was introduced, trying to prevent any political discussion on the floor of the convention or the distribution of political circulars. The union at McCabe, Ariz., wants the editor of the Miners' Magazine elected by referendum vote. It also wants affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America, but not to adopt any of the policies of the coal workers' organization.

The bitterest feeling in years prevails at the convention, and those who are opposing Moyer's official conduct are not disheartened by the evident fact that he has them beaten again by at least two to one on the floor of the convention.

Amendments to the constitution cutting down the terms of officers and calling for the election of executive board members by districts and not at conventions were introduced. Other amendments want the president elected by referendum vote, and amendments also went in asking for affiliation with the physical force remnants of the I. W. W.

The Moyer-Flynn controversy will cause the warmest sessions of the convention and will start when the committee to whom was referred the report of President Moyer makes its recommendations.

Delegate Flynn, in trying to prevent the Montana locals from paying the assessments levied by the last annual convention, sent out several circular letters, denouncing Moyer, and in some of them called him a "czar," the "Little God Almighty of the Western Federation," and "tyrant."

The circulars were filled with short poems, all referring to Moyer. One of them follows:

"Our Father, Which are in heaven,
Moyer be Thy name,
He levies the assessments
And we pay the same."

Flynn demanded to be heard yesterday, but was refused the floor by Vice President Mahoney until the matter came up in regular form on the committee's report.

Personal encounters between the delegates have several times narrowly been averted.

WOMAN
—AND THE—
Socialist Movement

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THE DAILY MIRROR

Capitalist Press a Glass in Which Hideousness of Capitalism Is Revealed.

The capitalist press, staunch upholder of capitalism as the acme of all the virtues, day by day gives the lie to all its virtuous pretensions as it mirrors the news of the day in this, "best of all possible social systems." Here is a family rent asunder over property left by the father; there a mother reluctantly hales to court children able but unwilling to give her a pittance; next is a case of brother against brother over some pecuniary matter; a child kidnapped for ransom; a bold train robbery; an out-of-work takes poison. From the courts the same sort of record. From the Supreme Court, down to the court presided over by the police magistrate, with his monotonous "ten days or ten dollars," the time is largely taken up with offences against property, from the stealing of a loaf of bread to the grabbing of a railroad. Want, and the fear of want, ever the mainsprings of the actions of the offenders.

The capitalist press is concerned, so much concerned, about the sanctity of the home, that one would think that the home was the only end that capitalism had in view. Yet the pages of the capitalist press reek with the divorce scandals of its own particular pets in "high" society. Note what it is that the seekers for divorcement disagree on: morality, money allowance, expenses, etc., mainly things commercial. This is not to be wondered at when it is considered that the young people are mated dollar for dollar, just as in the old days land was wedded to land through mating of the children. With the rich marriage is purely a commercial transaction.

Among the workers love makes more matches, but idealism is soon shattered by the grinding poverty that is the worker's lot in this "best possible social system." Never was there a more barren field for the ideal than to-day, when for the first time realization of the ideal is possible. Look at the children of the working class ground up in the factory hells of capitalism with less feeling shown them than is given the dog in the street.

Is not the capitalist press, with its daily list of human miseries, a complete refutation of its own lying pretenses that capitalism is the "best possible social system"? Look at the long lists of workers slaughtered because human life is cheaper than safety appliances, consider the accidents, crimes, murders, deaths from starvation, infanticides, drunkenness, adultery, prostitution and disease, fruits of capitalist civilization as set forth each day by the capitalist press itself. Savagery never had results so frightful as this "civilization."

The fruits of capitalism condemn it before the bar of reason and justice. Organize, workers, and bury the system that produces such putrefaction.

H. S. K

ANSWER TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Give the Laborer the Full Product of His Labor, the Only Way to Solve Wages Question.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—If Pres. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton never knew anything about the Labor Question before he delivered his ridiculous baccalaureate address last June, he must assuredly know a good deal now, if he has followed up the many replies to his absurd remarks.

One of the best of these replies appeared recently in the Daily Journal of this city, and runs in part as follows:

"Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton university, adverted to labor unionism in his baccalaureate address this year, and, if he is correctly reported, called it the industrial menace of the nation. He spoke of the alleged practice in the labor unions of "standardizing" the day's work, and of making the output of the poorest workman the standard. This, he suggested, tends to cut down industrial efficiency and to cripple the nation in the race for commercial supremacy.

"Like most college men, Dr. Wilson fails or refuses to look the real problem in the face. Trade unionism is a symptom, not a disease. When labor is unoppressed it never organizes. When natural opportunities for self-employment are so free that all men may employ themselves at will, the labor union is unheard of. When placer mines were open to the first comer in California, and later in Alaska, there were no miners' unions. No man cared whether he held a job or not. If he lost his job, he staked out a claim. But when all the mines went under private ownership, the miners organized. The Western Federation of Miners is the fruit of fenced-up opportunities.

"As to restriction of output, Dr. Wilson should remember that such efficient machinery is now used, and laborers work such long hours, that when all are at work they make things faster than the world can buy them. Output must be cut down. How to do it is the question. The employer prefers to do it by employing a small force of more efficient men; but this leaves many out of work. The labor unionist prefers to do it by shorter hours of work. Failing in this, he may find in many instances does reduce output by less work per unit of time. How could Dr. Woodrow Wilson do it?

"By such a readjustment of things that the laborer would receive the full product of his labor, the necessity for restriction would disappear. Laborers everywhere would have their purchasing power so increased that "overproduction" would vanish with "underconsumption." Until men everywhere had all they wanted of everything, labor could go on without any glut of products. But is Dr. Woodrow Wilson in favor of that?"

IN THE YEAR 1894

CONDITIONS, AS DEPICTED BY JOHN SWINTON THEN, AN OLD STORY NOW.

I can testify from personal knowledge that, in the years of my early manhood, while yet the millionaires were not among us, neither could there hardly ever be found an industrious man who could not procure work and wages anywhere. I was then, while living in various cities of the East, South and West, a boarder in many mechanics' boarding-houses, and every man in all of them had a job, or could get another, at any time. The wages, in most trades, also, were better than they are at this time, in proportion to the cost of living then and now. Everybody had a sense of manly independence; everybody was able to get along without anxiety; everybody had a pretty good time. We were all citizens of the United States of America, proud of our country's flag.

But look at New York City to-day; look at Chicago, at Boston, at St. Louis, and at many of our other American cities. Look first in New York at the monumental millionaires, and then at the festering masses of the denizens of the East Side, as many as 253,000 of whom are, at this moment, crowded into 7,700 of these plague haunted tenements of the Twelfth Ward!

There are in the city, as appears from a report of the Board of Health, made in June of the current year, not fewer than 1,300,000 of its people living in its 39,000 tenements, the death rate in which is nearly thrice as great as it is in the domiciles of the rich. There are the dens of the sweaters. There are those thousands of families, the gross weekly earnings of which are but from $2.00 to $4.00, even when a father, a mother, and several children may struggle over their labor from daylight till they fall with exhaustion at night. There are the swarms of wretched babes, who never knew maternal nourishment or paternal care, and so many of whom soon shrink from life in a world by which they are despised.

At the opening of the year 1894, there were over 140,000 workingmen and women out of employment in that city, full two-thirds of whom were glad to get the daily dole of charity, when, indeed, it could be got. In midsummer of this stricken year, there are nearly as many of these piteous victims, with the prospect of yet more during the next winter.

And cruel is the wretch, be he preacher, or editor, who can say that they are loafers, or vicious persons, or drunkards, or incompetents, or anything else than poor human beings out of work. If there be all this abject poverty, there must be a vast amount of other poverty which is less obvious. Poverty upon a great scale has become chronic in this big city of the East.

I have traveled through many lands across the sea within a few years, and I doubt whether there is in Christendom a city that has a worse record of the kind than New York. How greatly our country has been changed.

Is it a hopeless state of things? I think not. And must they go from bad to yet worse? Not if the sufferers can be brought to determine that it shall be otherwise. They have the power to establish, by peaceful means, an industrial community, under which neither the bloated millionaire nor the abject starveling shall dishonor the country in which they dwell. John Swinton.

DENOUNCE CRIMES

Russian Social Democrats Protest Against Falling of Heads and Flowing of Blood.

The Russian Bulletin reports that the Viborg district of the Social Democratic Party in St. Petersburg has distributed the below leaflet, containing a flaming protest against the regime of the "White Terror":

In Europe, the fatherland of education, in Russia, the home of Christianity, men are executed in the following manner: The helplessness of a harassed people, the fighting spirit of some individuals and the government's provocateur Asefs lead to political murders. Starvation, unemployment and the police department cause "expropriations." And old soldiers, "defenders of the fatherland," condemn to death children, women, citizens of their country; the pope sanctifies the "Christian execution"; a mass of organized and armed persons lead a people haunted and handcuffed to the gallows.

In the course of three years, the number of those sentenced to death reached 5,000. This number is growing day by day. Since the days of Ivan the Terrible, Russia has not witnessed such executions, and now, as then, executions are decreed without court or law. Martial-courts do not judge—they play a court-comedy, where instead of law the wish of the minister, the command of the governor and the bestiality of executive officers reigns. That is not court, nor law, but the ruling classes, defending themselves.

The government neither heeds the demands of the people nor does it fulfil its promises. It has granted to the plutocracy slight participation in state power—the third Duma—in order to grant nothing to the people. The plutocracy has abandoned its fight against the government to obtain the bayonets of the armies against the workers. So the bureaucracy of the landowners and the factory-lords join hands at the gallows.

The government, or rather the ministerial bureaus, the secret committees of the courtiers, the all powerful secret police, the Russian noblemen's congresses, the police deputies on the right, the mercenary deputies of the centre and a dull puppet which speaks: "So command I, Nicholas"—this government requires murders and executions; it manufactures "criminals" in order to execute them. Court intriguers get rid of opponents through terrorists instigated by agent provocateurs; spies receive a reward for each execution; the government needs people whom it can hang so as to threaten the capitalists with a "not yet pacified revolution" and thereby postpone the promised reforms; but all of them fatten like worms on the corpses of the murdered.

The government says that the country is not yet "pacified," but that the executions will do the "trick." False! Were the country turbulent then only the ministry would have been afraid of the gallows. They only venture upon executions because we, the people, are silent. Only in a country that has been turned into a cemetery can executions serve to "pacify." The government is a hangman. In the year 1904 the battlefields in Manchuria served as an executing ground of the Russian people, in 1905 the massacres in the cities, in 1906 the punitive expeditions in the country, and now the whole empire has been turned into an execution pen.

But the people and a real Duma, not a Junker Duma, don't need this slaughter. For them the gallows will be the same memento as the cross is for the Christians. Therefore the most effective protest against the executions will be the fight for the overthrow of the government and the struggle for the rights of the people. May the blood of the executed unite our forces: Every labor organization, every strike, even an economic strike, weakens the government, because its power lies only in the helplessness of the people.

We will not go to the throne to beg for grace!

The people do not beg for rights they win them through struggle!

50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels.
Positive School Criminology, Ferri
Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.
Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.
Socialism, Positive and Negative. La Monte.
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

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LIBERAL EDUCATION

THE LATEST BRITISH SCHEME TO HOODWINK WORKERS.

The most formidable weapon that the ruling class can wield for the perpetuation of their dominion and power is that of identification with the ruled. This process may express itself through a particular social institution,—philanthropic, religious, or social—whatever may be best fitted under existing conditions. Whenever such a step is taken, it is necessary that some reason should be put forward for the apparent change of front. An examination of history shows us that on some occasions this reason was expressed by a sign, usually of a miraculous character. When it becomes essential for the interests of the hierarchy to have laws in keeping with the new property relations that had developed among the Israelites, Moses suddenly witnessed a great light in the bush, and later, on Mount Sinai. Saul, the enemy of the Christian Church, became Paul, the servant of that Church, as a result of his vision of a great light on the road to Damascus.

When the Roman Empire in the beginning of the 4th century was on the verge of downfall, the Christian proletariat, in spite of fire and sword, assumed more and more cohesive and revolutionary character which threatened to overturn the Roman patricians. The Emperor Constantine, after six years' reign, clearly saw that the rising movement could only be overcome by making it his own, by embracing this Christian religion and securing control of the organization. He, too, suddenly witnessed a great light in the sky which took the form of a cross. The Pagan Constantine became the Christian Constantine, and henceforth Christianity became the religion of the ruling class. The Emperor's vision of the cross, by which sign he was to conquer, was a ruling class vision for the protection of their wealth and the perpetuation of their power. Constantine destroyed Christianity—by adopting it. He won over to his side members of the Christian organization by allowing them to acquire property, and thus by influencing their material interests, class distinctions and disruptions took place in the ranks of the Roman proletariat.

History furnishes us with many instances in which the ruling class have pursued this policy of adoption, by which means they have succeeded in dividing the rising movement of the ruled and thereby conquering them. Open persecution becomes more and more useless as a weapon for the subduing of a movement against the existing authority. The same is true for open counter-propaganda. The few are fully alive to the fact that they are few; and that they are strong only so long as the many are not alive to the fact that they are many, and that their interests are one. Weakness has its source in division. Anything therefore that can keep the workers divided will strengthen the masters.

As economic development proceeds the fields for the creation of division among the workers become more and more restricted. In the industrial and political fields the governing class are faced with a movement that grows in stature and in strength, and that becomes more antagonistic every day. "A fair day's wage, for a fair day's work" and "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform" are industrial and political shibboleths that are fast losing their power to charm the "meek and lowly" laborer.

To these facts, and all that they mean, the masters are by no means blind. To overcome them "liberalism," "humaneness," "fairness," must be transferred to another quarter to do duty as watch words and catchwords. The working class must receive a "liberal" and "humane" education "in order that they may be good citizens and play a reasonable part in the affairs of the world" which is simply a revised and more up-to-date rendering of

> The rich man in his castle,
> The poor man at his gate—

Only in this case some of the poor men who have a desire for education in keeping with "good citizenship" and "sweet reasonableness" are to be received into the castle for a season, to be later on let out to guard the gate against people with "sinister motives." It is Constantine's confidence trick over again. He divided the working class by securing the best of its members, and after casting them under the spell of capitalist thought, turn them out to instruct their class in the theory and practice of reaction. Of course the purveyors of "Working Class Education" have had their vision. They have looked out and beheld in the air workingmen demanding education.

Just as the great light which Constantine saw in the sky took the form of something that was essentially the emblem of the movement he sought to control—a cross, so the educational visionaries of to-day see for their sign something that is distinctly working class in its character. "This demand that the universities shall serve all classes derives much additional significance from changes which are taking place in the constitution of English society and in the distribution of political power. The most conspicuous symptoms of such changes to which we refer have been the growth of Labor Representation in the House of Commons and on Municipal bodies, the great increase in the membership of political associations, . . . the increasing interest taken by trade unions, . . . the growing demand for a widening in the sphere of social organization. As to the advantages and disadvantages of these developments, we, of course, express no opinion. But their effect has certainly been both to foster a ferment of ideas in classes where formerly it did not exist and to make it imperative that they should obtain the knowledge necessary to enable them to show foresight in their choice of political means." This necessity comes apparently with "the growth of Labor Representation in the House of Commons," etc., etc. To continue the quotation: "We are of opinion that as a result of these changes all educational authorities, and university above all others, are confronted with problems to which they are bound to give continuous and serious attention." We feel justified in quoting this paragraph at length as we consider it to be the raison d'etre of the Oxford and Working Class Education Movement. Here there simultaneously arises the cloven hoof and the donkey's ears. We do not think it is intended for the working class to read that paragraph too closely. It is rather a warning to those who have not clearly seen the danger of the advancing Labor Movement. It is to say: "Behold I show unto you a more excellent way than the ballot box and the lock-out and the injunction, a way of dividing the working class and of strengthening the status of your class: by the W. E. A. shalt thou conquer."

So that the efficacy of such a policy may be clearly shown, Lord Curzon of Kedleston comes forward with his new book, Principles and Methods of University Reform, in which he gives his benediction to the scheme and pronounces it to be highly desirable. "But," he says, "we must strive to attract the best for they will be the leaders of the upward movement . . . and it is therefore of great importance that their early training should be conducted on liberal rather than utilitarian lines."

It is not strange that the spokesmen of this latest Labor-capturing device are continually manifesting their anxiety about the "best," the "leaders of the future," "the upward movement." It is not to be wondered at, that Lord Curzon should regard it as a danger "that a Workingmen's College, outside the University, and subject neither to its influence or its discipline, may develop into a club dominated by the narrow views of particular political or economic schools, recruiting itself solely from one party, and out of touch with many of the best elements of academic life." My Lord the Chancellor of the University had this thought uppermost in his mind when he visited Ruskin College in the Autumn of 1907, and we are quite certain that he has not forgotten the reply made to him on that occasion by the late Principal, Mr. Dennis Hird. In this connection there is a subtile suggestiveness in Lord Curzon's proposal that "the Principal (of the Workingmen's College) would be appointed by the University." The recent happenings at Ruskin College have convinced us that Oxford University can do something more even than appoint a Principal; they can depose one, especially when that one is under no delusion as to what "its influences or its discipline" connote. A workingmen's college outside the University is above all things anathema. It is like a sea bird that warns them of the gathering storm, a dread messenger that summons them to the Day of Judgment. We are not deceived by Lord Curzon's assurance that the University will continue to respect the independence of Ruskin College and will place no obstacle in its path. That latter institution has no independence. It is the absence of that quality that merits the absence of the obstacle.

But the curtain is not rung down with the murder of Caesars in the Capitol. Phillipi has to be faced and accounts have to be squared. If Ruskin College has become fair to behold and pleasing to look upon from the high places, there are those in low places who will at no distant date remind them that Oxford University has added one more claim to its title—"the home of lost causes."

The second day of August will witness the Declaration of Working Class Independence in Education, a declaration which will express the fact that the workers prefer to think for themselves outside the "indescribable glamor" of University life, free from the spell of a servile tradition and a slave philosophy, and to look at the facts as they see them from their standpoint. Our answer to those who would swing the reactionary rod over the mental life of the working class is only this:—"We neither want your crumbs nor your condecension, your guidance or your glamor, your tuition or tradition. We have our own historical way to follow, our own salvation to achieve, and by this sign shall we conquer."—The Plebs.

CHILD LABOR

Robs Juveniles of the Opportunity to Sport with Nature and Grinds Their Lives Into Profit for a Capitalist.

By H. D. Froelich, St. Louis, Mo.

What a curse to the American people! When I see or hear those two words my blood runs cold, the ignorance of the working class comes to my mind, but the cause of helping to spread the truth, the gospel of Socialism, to educate that class up to the point where they well understand their position, keeps me from becoming disgusted with them.

The reason I am interested in the question of "Child Labor," is that I am but a youth (fifteen years) and know not what day that great dragon may reach out its claws and devour me and thousands of other boys and girls.

Go into the mines, mills and factories of to-day, and what will you find? You will find little children doing the work their fathers and brothers had been doing some time before, driving their fathers out of employment to walk the streets in search of other employment, which to-day is impossible to find.

In the mines you will see these little tots sitting at the "breakers" separating the rock from the coal, and all about those mines you will see them performing labor while their unemployed brothers and fathers stand by and look on.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Still it may make him an obedient slave.

Go look upon the tens of thousands of gaunt superannuated forms of childhood into whose life there never falls a ray of the sunlight of youth. A labor parade in one southern city was headed by twelve hundred children under twelve years of age, who, through eleven or twelve hours of each day, walk back and forth guarding the monotonous whirl of the loom. The noise and the constant looking at the flying wheels reduce nervous sensation in a few months to the minimum. The child does think he ceases to suffer, memory is as dead as hope; no more does he long for the green fields, the running streams, the freedom of the woods and the companionship of all the wild free things that run, climb, swim, fly or burrow. He does his work like an automaton; he is a part of the roaring machinery; memory is staled, physical vitality is at such low ebb that he ceases to suffer; nature puts a short limit on torture by sending insensibility. If you suffer, thank God it's a sure sign you are alive.

And while these conditions exist while this "Child Labor" is carried on, the fathers and brothers of our coming generation stand by without protest.

The bones of these little tots are ground into profit for the master class, the capitalist class, so that they may live in luxury and may educate their children that they in turn may grind the life blood out of our coming generation.

And are you men going to stand idly by and watch these conditions exist, watch your children ground into profit?

An old Indian chief was once taken on a tour through one of the mill districts of South Carolina. He was shown the machinery of several mills at work, and after the tour he was asked, "What was the most surprising thing you have seen?" He answered slowly and in but three words, "Little children working." Now let me ask you if a savage Indian could not stand by and watch his children ground into profit for a master class why is it that you highly civilized Americans can stand by and watch yours?

If the working class wishes to do away with child labor or any other of the vile products of the present capitalist system it is up to them; they are in the majority and can decide whether these evils shall exist. They will find out that reform or charity will not better their condition, but if they wish better conditions they must wipe out the capitalist system from which these bad conditions grow and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, and take unto themselves the machinery of production and distribution and run them for the benefit of the race of man.

CAPITALISM'S LAST HOUR.

not the independently working laborer, but the capitalist exploiting many laborers. The expropriation is effected by the working of the immanent laws of this very capitalist production, by the centralization of capital. Our capitalist ever kills many. Hand in hand with this centralization, or the expropriation of many capitalists by few, are developed the co-operative form of thee labor-process—and that on a constantly increasing scale—the intelligent appication of science to technical purposes, the systematic exploitation of the soil, the transformation of the means of labor into means of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use for the production by combined, social labor, the entwining of all nations in the net of the world-market, and thus the international character of the capitalist regime. With the steady decrease of the capitalist magnates, who usurp and monopolize all the advantages of this process of transformation, the mass of want, oppression, servitude, degradation, and spoliation grows; but the revolt of the labering class—swelling ever in numbers, and disciplined, united and organized by the mechanism of the capitalist process of production itself—spreads at the same time. The capitalist monopoly becomes a fetter on the mode of production with and under which it has originated. The centralization of the means of production and the socialization of labor reach a point at which they become no longer compatible with their capitalist integument, and this is burst asunder. The last hour of capitalist private property strikes. The expropriators are expropriated."—Karl Marx.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

THE NEW THOUGHTIST

SECURE AGAINST PHYSICAL WANT, AND ITS HE LOOKS DOWN UPON SOCIALISM IDEALS.

The attention of the ever restless American public is just now focused upon certain allied agitations, such as Christian Science, New Thought, the Emmanuel Movement and various lesser movements fostered by aggregations of enthusiasts, upon the subject of mental theraputics. These movements or semi-religions all revolve around the idea that the mind exercises control over the body. They differ radically as to the degree of subordination of the body to the mind. Christian Science goes to the extreme in one direction, making the body absolutely subordinate to the mind. The other movements stop far short of this extreme conception of the autocracy of the mind; but the sovereignty of the mind over the body is definitely affirmed.

These movements—let us call them all "new thoughtism"—are optimistic. They hold up to their devotees the idea of reducing, if not of eliminating, physical suffering here and now. New thought appears at the end of a century and are of extraordinary multiplication of the productive capabilities of the west-nations. Famine in the ancient sense no more; the railroad, the telegraph and the modern factory system and in-tive agriculture have forever banished the grim specter of the preceding ages. Stoics of old accepted suffering as inevitable; but they met the problem with disdain for the ills of human existence. The new thought devotee holds that suffering is largely or entirely unnecessary. Among the middle class, at least, the traditional ills are disappearing. Hunger needs no longer be feared, contagious diseases have lost their deadly power, and the elements have been, in a measure, conquered The new ills of the upper and middle classes are caused by too little exercise, underwork, over-eating, inordinate desire for money, political or social standing All these ills are curable of reduction through the exercise of the power of the will.

To the wage earner, to the man near the poverty line, to the overworked and under-nourished, new thoughtism offers little. The mass of converts for these cults do not come from the burden bearers of the race. To the man who is out of a job and whose wife and little children live in a cold room with little food on the table, the supremacy of mind over body is a fable. Relative certainty of the necessities and comforts of life must precede successful new thought propaganda among this numerous class in our population. The new thoughtists also overlook the dangers which come from contact with our fellow men, and because of housing conditions and social situations over which the unaided individual has little control. Collective, governmental, action is here necessary.

Under primitive conditions the rule of the mind was strictly limited by the evils of under-production and under-consumption and overpopulation. The realm of the mind expands as want, under-production and over-population recede into the background, as smiling comfort, not gaunt want, approaches the family hearthstone. New thoughtism does not flourish on an empty stomach or on a depleted pocketbook. White linen, steam heat and mission furniture do not make the new thoughtist; but they make the appearance of these new cults possible. The propagandists of the new cults come from the middle class; they are no longer pursued by the wolf at the door.

These doctrines contain much truth; but not the whole truth. The modern psychologist has established certain portions of the tenets of these cults upon a scientific foundation. In order to round out the new thought system, in order to universalize the ideals of the new thoughtists, more equitable distribution of the products of the industries of the world is necessary. Undoubtedly, enough is produced, or can be produced, so that want of the bare necessities of life need come to no able-bodied man or women, provided our scheme of world, or even national, production was systematized as is the work of the ordinary factory or commercial establishment.

The great disease of the past and of the present, but not, if our hopes are realized, of the future—poverty—cannot be cured by new thoughtism or by the remedy of the regular medical practitioner. The cure of poverty can be assured only by removing the cause. And what is the malignant germ or microbe which produces this dread disease of the ages? The Socialists answer, exploitation; which being interpreted means that some do not reap all the harvest from which they sow, or that they are not allowed to sow what and when they wish. Slavery, feudalism, special privileges, unemployment,—these are words which tell of the degradation of the many. These breed poverty for the many, and luxury for the few. And poverty for the many means crowding, underfeeding, weakness, inefficiency, degradation, crime, death, social degeneration and national decay.

The Socialist and many conservative opportunist social reformers assert that the road to happiness and content can be made easy only by guaranteeing to each and every man an opportunity to provide for the necessities of life, by establishing the right to a job and to a minimum of leisure, by insuring workers against accident, sickness and old age, and by providing for the weak and the inefficient. They look at the material side of the problem of happiness and release from suffering. The new thoughtist from his firm pedestal of economic security against actual physical want, looks with disdain upon the materialistic concepts of the Socialist; the former contemptuously shoves the Socialistic view to one side. He does not, cannot, adequately comprehend the great problem of the poor; his life problem is very different. The average nearsighted onlooker carelessly affirms that the new thoughtist is an idealist and the Socialist a materialist whose feet are heavy with clay. But this is the superficial view of the man in the street. The Socialist is an idealist and an enthusiast; but his ideals are not kindred to those of the esoteric cult.

The humanitarian leaders of the past also came from the middle class; they never faced the terrors of the out-of-work. These men never walked the streets looking for a job or picked the scraps out of the hotel garbage can. And the same is true of the men of to-day who would banish trouble as a mere mental nightmare.

The difference between Socialism and new thoughtism is one of class and income. And the future of new thoughtism lies not with the new thought propagandist, but in the hands of the Socialist and of the less radical social reformer. If concentration of wealth continues, if the middle class is being transformed into a proletarian class, new thought is fighting a losing battle, because its field for possible converts is being gradually narrowed. Nothing short of thoroughgoing social reform or a "benevolent feudalism" of the capitalistic sort can save it. Commercial crisis, lack of work, poverty, under-feeding, fear of want, a floating unemployed class,—all these are deadly foes of the new thought propaganda. As long as many fail to reap the just rewards of their labor and others live well but produce nothing, so long must the ideals of the mass remain upon the materialistic basis. Leisure for all and comfort for all are the basal Socialistic demands. When these are realized, new thoughtism and idealism become universal; and a new and higher civilization is ushered in.—Frank T. Carlton, Albion College, in The Survey.

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In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909.

The slum proletariat has declared war to property, but only in the sense that it has no aversion to other people's property, and is not ashamed of its long prehensile fingers.

—WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT.

S. P. SCABBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

In another column of this issue will be found the third letter written to the San Francisco "Organized Labor" by a California A. F. of L. man, who, of course sharing the Union principles of the Socialist party, calls upon all members of the S. P. to vote for the San Francisco Mayoralty candidate set up by the A. F. of L. Unions of the city—the Union Labor Party. Good and straight to the point as the previous two letters were, this third one is the best yet.

As far as the Socialist Labor Party, and thereby the cause of Labor and Socialism is concerned, the thorough lashing, with which the writer of this third letter justly castigates the S. P. Mayoralty candidate and the S. P. generally, is of only secondary importance. The important feature of the letter is the firm stand its writer takes in calling upon the members of the S. P. "if they stand for the principle of the Socialist Party and not for an unprincipled clique," to vote for the Union Labor candidate for Mayor.

The Socialist party, in general, the California Socialist party, especially, has been and continues to be exceptionally clear-spoken on its "Union principles." The party did not merely set up, it illustrated its "principles" on this head with a consistency that, from the S. L. P. standpoint, is worthy of a better cause.

Did some A. F. of L. Union bow reverently before its "contract" with the employer and remain at work, thereby scabbing it upon an affiliated Union on strike in the same shop? The S. P. silently signified, if it did not loudly shout, "Amen!" Did some A. F. of L. labor lieutenant of the capitalist class conduct a strike in the interest of some employer? The S. P., as it did in the instance of the great coal strike of 1902, loudly proclaimed the gentleman a "champion of Labor." Did the A. F. of L. carry its labor-dislocating principles to the logical extent of demanding the exclusion of "backward" races? Why, the S. P. took up the slogan with enthusiasm, crossed the Ocean, and sought to inject the poisonous virus into the whole International Socialist Movement. And so forth. At every turn the S. P. bowed to, salaamed, applauded every act that A. F. of L.-ism typifies. The S. P. did more. Performing the role of a veritable gouger in a dive, every time the S. L. P. exposes with facts and reasoning what it holds to be baneful to Unionism in the A. F. of L., the S. P. rushes upon the S. L. P. with unmeasured denunciations intended to cover with the mantle of Socialism the policies exposed.

Upon no subject is any political party more explicit in principle and in practice than the S. P. with regard to A. F. of L. principle and practice.

Such a persistent policy on the part of a political party of Socialism imperatively dictates the following alternative to all concerned—

Wherever the A. F. of L. has not reached the maturity of reflecting its own political expression, it is there the bounden duty of every true member of the A. F. of L.—that is, of every one whose membership is an evidence of his approval of A. F. of L.-ism, and joins the A. F. of L., not because the employer orders him through the check-off, or other systems, nor because of any economic compulsion, like the one that drives him into the employers' shop although he knows he is there plundered—it is the bounden duty of every true member of the A. F. of L. to support the S. P. ticket from top to bottom;

Wherever, on the other hand and for the same reason, the A. F. of L. has reached, as already in California, the maturity of reflecting its own political expression, it is there the bounden duty of every S. P. member to support the A. F. of L. ticket from top to bottom, and it is there the bounden duty of the S. P. to disband as a political party.

The S. L. P. does not accept, it rejects as harmful the A. F. of L. brand of Unionism. Nevertheless, in the unterrified pursuit of its function to bring order in the chaos that reigns in the American Labor or Socialist Movement; in the Party's unterrified pursuit to disentangle the kinks, that false premises, followed by still falser and confused reasoning (and not a little pusillanimity), have knotted up the minds in, the Daily People repeats—

The California A. F. of L. men, whose letters are appearing in the San Francisco "Organized Labor," reason soundly from their own premises coupled with Marxian Socialism—

So soon as a political party of Socialism encounters an economic organization, whose principles and methods it upholds, and which has ripened to the point of setting up its own bona fide, political expression, the mission of that political party of Socialism is at end. For it still to insist in keeping the field, as the S. P. of California insists, is to be guilty of political scabbery.

JUGGLING WITH WORDS.

The Rev. Percy Grant of the Christian Socialist fraternity is reported to have preached "a Socialistic sermon," at the Church of the Ascension, in the course of which he announced the theory that "both Socialism and Christianity are religious movements."

A sentence like that is nothing but a juggling with words.

Socialism may, or may not be classified among religions. It depends upon what a man means. And he should not leave his meaning doubtful.

The astronomer, whose mathematically true premises have led to mathematically correct conclusions, which the telescope subsequently proves true, feels an exaltation such as Truth only can impart, and such as ever is manifested by cleanliness of conduct, redounding to human welfare. In this sense astronomy is a religion.

A Columbus, who from scientifically precise premises concludes that westward travel from Europe is bound to lead to land, feels a noble exaltation when his conclusion is verified, and his exaltation uplifts, ennobles, purifies him. In this sense navigation is a religion.

In another sense, neither astronomy, nor navigation, nor any other science—all of which establish, and are devoted worshipers of Truth, and exalt—is a religion.

By a religion is also understood an assumed theory of creation through which the particular devotee gratifies his aspiration, or curiosity, as to the origin of his own being, and thereby of all life, and thereby of his own future. It matters little to the subject in hand what the consequences have been to the human race of the conflicting assumptions of the different sets of devotees. It is sufficient to establish that "religion," in this sense, is a posture of worship towards a differently conceived Unknown. In this sense astronomy is no "religion"; navigation is no "religion"; no science is a "religion." And what is more, the application of "religion," in that sense, would interfere, overthrow and even render them all impossible. They are all founded upon and draw their breath from investigation, criticism, and ascertained fact.

Ditto, ditto, with Socialism.

Socialism can be called a "religion" only in the first of the two meanings just considered. Its carefully ascertained facts lead to conclusions so mathematically exact that daily manifestations daily prove them true. The private ownership of the things man needs to earn the wherewithal for life injures the body, pollutes the mind, putrifies the morals; it dwarfs man physically and intellectually; it breeds the tyrant and the slave. So true are the premises and so unshakable the conclusions that they lead to—the Socialist Republic—that Socialism exalts as only Truth can exalt. It renders him better who becomes its apostle, and all better whom it reaches. In the second of the two meanings, Socialism is as far from a religion as astronomy, navigation, or any other science.

In which of the two senses does the Rev. Percy Grant use the word "religion"?

The story is told of a showman who announced an elephant and a giraffe for exhibition in his tent. A little girl paid her admission fee, went in, and, seeing only two old deformed cows, asked: "Mister, which is the elephant and which is the giraffe?" "It makes no difference, my little dearie," the showman answered, "you pays your money, you takes your choice."

The hard condition of the times demands better things from those who set themselves up as teachers than to leave people in doubt as to "which is which." The times demand clear, distinct, unmistakable language. None other can overthrow the nearest approach yet known to the Beast of the Apocalypse—Capitalism—because none other can organize to a purpose.

R-R-R-R-EVOLUTIONARY DAME FREE TRADE.

John Bigelow, very much revered by the capitalist class in general, the Democratic party in particular, went on record before the Reform Club as advocating a revolution by physical war.—On what issue?—On the tariff!

Mr. Bigelow argues, justly enough, that all appeals to criminals are "not merely the toleration of crime, but an excuse for it." From these correct premises he proceeds: the tariff is a crime; its supporters and beneficiaries criminals; hence, to be treated as such; and he concludes with the question: "What motive had the Southern planter to go to war for the protection of slavery that the Republican Party has not in a far greater degree to fight for protection?" Therefore, only war will dislodge the tariff.

This is an eloquent appeal to arms—and a very ridiculous one, withal.

An appeal for a sledge-hammer, in order to drive in a tack, when large spikes are hollering to be driven in;

An appeal to kill a mosquito, when a vampire is pumping up a man's life blood;

An appeal for surgical instruments to heal a scratch, when a gaping wound demands attention;

An appeal to stop a theoretical leak in the house whose walls are rent, and allow the "weather" free access from all sides;

An appeal for an esthetic neck-tie a body that is shivering to death for want of clothing;

An appeal for a nicely painted canoe when what is required is a strong-ribbed bark;

An appeal for a Krupp cannon to destroy a rat, when the house is surrounded with tigers;—

None of these appeals is as bizarre as the appeal to arms in order to overthrow the tariff, when anti, as well as pro-tariff capitalists are sapping the Nation's marrow with their vampire tentacles of wage slavery.

Truly has dame Free Trade been called a scrawny old spinster of coquettish ways, that only enhance her ugliness. Her present posture, represented by John Bigelow, in striking the note of armed rebellion for—what? to avenge freedom by overthrowing the tariff, is like the story told of the scrawny spinster, who, furious at hearing disparaging remarks made about herself, flared up in a paroxysm of rage, and, taking up a knife, said: "If anybody says I'm old and homely, I shall take a knife (brandishing it wildly), and cut myself—a slice of cake."

CRAFT UNIONISM A MILK-TOOTH.

At the laying of some cornerstone in Washington, someone in the surging crowd who noticed how deftly President Taft handled the trowel, as is reported, or who, more likely, perceived clumsiness in the President's unaccustomed work, called out: "Are you a Union man?"

The moment was crucial. The historian of the future will heark back to the answer, and the reception the answer received, as evidence of the standing that Unionism held in the estimation of former society, as late as the first decade of the Twentieth Century.

The answer, given by the President as he straightened up and looked around with a laugh, was:

"Yes, I'm a member of the ——, the ——." Somehow he could not seem to recall to just what Union he did belong. The crowd was immensely amused at his hesitancy. At length he got it, and said:

"I'm a member of the Steam Shovelers' Union."

At that there was a burst of laughter, the report closes with saying.

When fat, dull-witted Queen Victoria was asked on a certain occasion what the name was of the German regiment, of which she had received the badge of "Colonel," she also looked around with a laugh, also did not seem to be able to recall of just what regiment she was made a member, also started with: "Of the ——, the ——," and also finally remembered it was the "Imperial Hussars," whereat "people laughed."

Unionism will be, must be, the cornerstone of the Socialist, or Industrial Republic—the social system that social evolution unmistakably designates as the one that is to dethrone and supplant the existing or Capitalist system of Society. And yet, as late as the year of grace 1909, the mentioning of the word, or the thing, only serves as the occasion for a witticism on the part of the Chief Magistrate of Capitalist Society, and for the "immense amusement," followed by a "burst of laughter" on the part of the large and mixed crowd that gathered around him! Moreover the incident occurred in the very city where the Gompers-Mitchellic A. F. of L. has its "stately headquarters"!

The strong tooth, that is to stead the man in virile life, does not appear before the weak, temporary tooth of milk age has grown hollow and rootless. The hollowness and rootlessness of the milk-tooth is no argument against Teeth; it is rather a symptom of the dueness of the Tooth, proper. Unionism a la Gompers-Mitchell is, at best, the milk tooth of an infant Labor or Socialist Movement. How near at hand the strong tooth of the revolutionary, or Industrial or Socialist Movement is, may be gathered from the rootlessness and hollowness of the present milk-teeth. How rootless and hollow these are the fun poked at them by President Taft and relished by a big crowd gives an idea of.

THE NEW SLAVERY.

In the days when chains and iron collars were considered indispensable portions of a slave's costume, it was the masters, not the slaves, who stood the expense of these trinkets. In the new slavery which is reaching its culmination—and therefore its breaking point—in these United States, it is the slave himself who foots the bill for the fetters which bind him to his toil.

Following the lead of United States Steel, the International Harvester Trust has decided to introduce the profit sharing plan among its employes. This gigantic corporation, which has a special department devoted to fighting to the last ditch every damage suit brought by its maimed and crippled workmen, now seeks to clamp still tighter the yoke about their necks, by making them ostensible co-sharers in the fruit of their own exploitation.

To be exploited is bad; to be rendered tame to the process by hopes of sharing in its profit, is worse; worst of all is to be deluded into calmly submitting, and then lose even the promised palliation. If to be subject to the first two is to be in the frying pan, then to embrace the last is to jump into the fire. That is just the plight of those employes of the McCormick Harvester concern who are foolish enough to swallow the bait now dangled before their noses.

Of the preferred stock 12,500 shares are to be sold to the employes at $115 each, and 15,000 shares of common at $75. The price of the stock is to be deducted in instalments from the wages.

In 1907 the preferred stock of this corporation paid 7% dividends; the year before the common yielded 4%. Even should the rates remain as high as that, which, in the nature of things is improbable, the employes will have to spend nearly a half of their working lives in getting into such a position as to benefit by their stock ownership. At the above rates, it would take a purchaser of preferred stock 16 and 3-sevenths years, and a buyer of common 18 and 3-quarter years, to regain in dividends the cost price of his share. Up to that time the company would be ahead of the game, he would be the loser. Moreover, in the interval he is supposed to sweat himself to the utmost so as to increase his dividends; not to strike, lest dividends be stopped; not to ask for an increase in wages, lest dividends be lowered; and above all, not to leave the company's employ no matter what the exactions put upon him, for thereby stock ownership and dividends would vanish together.

Leaving aside the fact that the company can manipulate dividend figures to suit itself, and so render its workmen's profits illusory; leaving aside the fact that the pinching and saving the workingmen will do to pay for their stock will be used as pointers by the company as to how much it can safely reduce wages; leaving aside a dozen other things, what is this profit-sharing scheme but a marvelous clever device for riveting faster the chains about the workers' necks, and charging the cost of the iron and the blacksmithing up to them?

The Harvester company's own admission that it hopes thereby to "establish permanence among its employes" gives all the answer needed. By the very means by which it seeks to save itself, Capitalism is working out its own doom. The new slavery that is will soon have become the Old Slavery that was.

LOOM FIXERS FORCE INCREASE.

Dracut, Mass., July 15.—The strike of the loom-fixers at the American Woolen Co. mills here has been settled and the men are now back at work. The men went on strike after the company refused to consider their request for higher wages. The men who had been paid $14.50 a week asked for $15 and a bonus of 1 per cent. on their work. The company made an offer of $15 and the bonus, or a straight wage of $15.78 a week, and the latter terms have been accepted by the strikers.

The fixers stated that they were obliged to look after from 24 to 27 looms, while in other mills the average number was 20 looms and in many instances a less number was apportioned to a fixer.

BELLAMY'S COACH, OR WORSE, IN THE SENATE

The heated Senate session of June 22, when the hides and leather schedules were under debate, and the "free hiders" and the "lower hiders" and the "higher hiders"—all "in the interest of American Labor"—were exhausted with long speeches and profound critical discussions of the country's condition, and just before the taking of the vote, Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, usually called "Bob" Taylor, took the floor and delivered a little speech of which the following typical passage is the key note.

"I have watched with deepest interest the storm which has been raging on the other side of this Chamber, not upon the question of whether high tariff is right or wrong, but upon how high a rate the American people will bear in these piping days of reform, so near to those other days before the last election when the Republican party was a walking petition and a living prayer, and when mellifluous streams of promises and pledges of revision poured from the lips of its orators like molasses from the bunghole of a barrel. [Laughter.]

"I have been silent not for lack of inclination to plunge into the discussion, but because I have been overawed by the fierceness of argument and by the keen flashes of repartee, which have thrilled me and filled me with fantastic terrors no mortal ever felt before. [Laughter.]

"I have sat speechless in my chair when the matchless Senator of Rhode Island [Aldrich] rose up, and, standing firm but a little stooped, with the industrial world upon his back, pleaded with suppressed emotion for the wage-earners of our country and demanded that they shall have their 1 per cent of the profits of protection, blissfully indifferent as to who gets the other 99 per cent. [Laughter.] I have dodged behind my desk in mute but uncontrollable agitation as the thunderbolts of Jove rolled from the esophagus of the senior Senator from Idaho [Heyburn] in defence of the American hog. [Laughter.]

"I have been dumb with admiration as I watched the shepherd Senator from Wyoming [Warren] drive the wolves from the fold, with wool in their teeth, but without the loss of a single Wyoming sheep. [Laughter.] I have retreated to the cloakroom when the impetuous Senator from Utah [Smoot] flaunted his mercerized skirts in the face of the Senate and brandished his German razors in the air. [Laughter]

"I have watched New York, New England, and Pennsylvania, re-enforced by Illinois and the Pacific slope, throw their battle lines and close in on the rebels of the Middle West, and crush the spirit of secession against high tariff, once more letting down the bars of opportunity, and joyously hugging the Goddess of Liberty, as the big fat calf of the East once more bounds forward to the flowing udder of the West, and rolls his eyes and wiggles his tail in speechless bliss as he draws his daily tariff bounty. [Laughter.]

"All these storms have blown for the honor and glory of protection. All these battles have been fought to preserve the dignity of labor. O labor, labor, how many crimes have been committed in thy name! O protection, how often are thy garments made the cloak of greed!"

Such language may be witty, it was, however, strangely out of place considering the solemnity of the previous speeches and the important subject at issue.

Drawing a picture of modern conditions, especially of the relations of the rich and poor to one another, Edward Bellamy compared modern American society to a prodigious stage-coach which the masses of humanity are harnessed to draw toilsomely along a hilly and sandy road. The driver, Hunger, permits no lagging, though the pace is necessarily slow. Despite the difficulty of drawing the coach at all along so hard a road, the top is crowded with passengers who never get down even at the steepest ascents. These seats on the top are very breezy and comfortable. Well up out of the dust, their occupants can enjoy the scenery at their leisure, or critically discuss the merits of the straining team. Naturally such places are in great demand, and the competition for them is keen, everyone seeking as the first end in life to secure a seat on the coach for himself and to leave it to his child after him. By the rule of the coach a man can leave his seat to whom he wishes, but, on the other hand, there are many accidents by which the seat may at any time be lost. For all that they are so easy the seats are so insecure, that at every jolt of the coach persons are frequently slipped out of them and fall to the ground, where they are instantly compelled to take hold of the rope and help to drag the coach on which they had before ridden so comfortably. Etc.

The furthest Bellamy went in his description of the conduct of those who rode on top of the coach was that they "critically discussed the merits of the straining team." He does not remotely indicate that there were any "Bob Taylors" there, who cracked jokes among themselves, upon themselves, and thereby upon the "straining team," and a lot of other "Bob Taylors" who copied the jokes.

Has Bellamy's coach taken on board some surgeons of the class that are said to crack jokes at the expense of the patient they are operating on?

TALE FOR TALE.

Columns of English Newspaper Reveal Universal Misery Under Capitalism.

London, July 16.—Hard as are the stories of hard times and their consequent suffering which newspapers and correspondence from America are now making familiar over here, we can match them all with stories of our own, showing that capitalism and its blasting effects upon the workers are international, and that we must all stand together if we're going to save ourselves from the beast.

"Reynolds' Newspaper" has caught the idea of having a "People's Forum," where the truth, taboo in other columns of the paper, may be told. Some of the contributions to these columns are excellent. For instance, here is a recent one:

"Sir.—In reference to a recent article on 'The British Tramp,' is it not despair that has driven the majority of them to take to the road? They are the victims of circumstances. And surely they are not the only people who hate work. The love of pleasure and ease is innate in human nature. Have we not an army of rich 'tramps,' born with the proverbial silver spoon in their mouths, who have to be kept out of other people's labor, and could not do a day's honest toil if they tried? They pass their existence with the least possible inconvenience and smallest amount of bodily exertion beyond 'sport.' Workers should combine in their thousands and demand their just inheritance."

Again, we find "The Wages of Virtue" myth remorselessly exploded by "Wesleyan," as follows:

"Sir.—The conditions under which women work are not at all encouraging. I know of young girls in service who are treated more like prisoners than human beings, especially three whom I know personally. Two have left service, but one still 'holds on.' One of the former is now leading a disreputable life, and has been known to state she has received as much as £5 in one week in a small town. I am sorry to say that many of the worst people to live under are so-called Christians. Some of these 'Christian' ladies most reverently attend church early in the morning, and then go home and immediately pitch into the servant for some trivial offense. Thus it appears that one Christian lady indirectly helps to drive her servant into a life of shame, while it is the duty of another Christian lady to reclaim the sinner. Truly this is a case of one Christian finding of a 'job' for another."

But the most pitiful of all this week's contributions is this, signed "A Poor Apology of a Man":

"Sir.—The barbarous treatment that so many of Russia's inhabitants have to endure can be no worse than the plight of the Englishman who finds himself being slowly starved to death in our so-called 'land of plenty.' Take my own case. Though still infirm, I obtained my discharge from the infirmary about a fortnight ago after nearly two years as an in-patient. Hoping by a hard struggle to earn a living, I have tried every known available source to obtain a little assistance, and have absolutely failed, although I am only thirty-six years of age, an abstainer, and have the best of credentials. I have existed on a trifle from friends, and have had to cut down my bill of fare to one cup of tea per day and two wafers of bread and butter. Had I the means, I would endeavor to show the country how to successfully carry on Labor colonies where unemployed British workmen would find assistance, cheap wholesome food, and healthy sleeping accommodation, and where the unemployable would be given a chance to reform."

While the remedy proposed by this **poor destitute** proletarian is hopelessly beside the question, he at least has his eyes opened to the sort of "plenty" his master class is doling out to him. It may not be long before he—and thousands like him—slough off their puny reform ideas, and land in the camp where they belong, the camp of the Socialist Labor Party.

Honolulu despatches report a state of immorality in the Islands that, "if published would shock the community." If the doings of our elite were published Hawaii's crest would droop.

Readers getting the Daily People by mail are responding to our call for new readers. Have You tried to get a new reader in this City?

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. He was espousing the rights of the working class.

UNCLE SAM—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why certainly. In view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery—

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work——

U. S.—Are you quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now which is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you to first agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pigtail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are off your base.

U. S.—But you will agree that if my premises were right my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingman, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you were a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Every one of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem; hem—well—

U. S.—Stuck again? Now take up his "immorality."

B. J.—Well—hem; hem——

U. S. Stuck again? Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem; hem. Well—

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now see here, even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman over $1 a day the year around. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enoug to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is the result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth producer then the workers would be millionaires and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

TIME NOT YET FOR LET-UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find two subscriptions for the Weekly People. Comrades should not consider the subscription contests closed until the working class is enlightened as to the How of their emancipation.

J. T. W.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 14.

NO OBSTACLES FOR PIERSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find twenty subs. for the Weekly People and money order for same.

On my arrival in Logansport last Wednesday, I went to canvas the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, but was informed before reaching there that the slaves were attending a picnic which is given annually by the local shopmen. I ran across a few men in the yards, however, and to these I explained the nature of our paper, but without success.

The only reason I can give for this failure is that they were afraid to subscribe, at least this is the impression I received from the way they acted. Later on I was put out of the yards by one of the company's watchdogs.

On the following day I made an attempt to canvas the shops, but before I had a chance to do anything in the sub. line, I was met by another one of the railroad company's sleuths and told to beat it. If all capitalist concerns were as up to date in this respect as is this railroad, an S. L. P. canvasser would certainly have a hard time of it getting subs.

On Friday and Saturday I canvassed the Western Automobile Works. This firm employs about 300 men on the open shop basis. On my first visit I managed to get permission to go in on the strength of wanting to see one of the employes. The next day I didn't care to take any chances, so I got in via the rear of the shop. During the noon hours of these two days I succeeded in landing seven subs for the Weekly People. The men I met in this plant and talked with are more or less socialistically inclined and later on there will be a good opportunity on the part of the Logansport comrades to get these men into the Socialist Labor Party.

The street meeting held on Saturday night at the corner of Fourth street and Broadway broke all records, so Comrade Barnes informed me. After an hour's talk to a good sized crowd we both pitched in and succeeded in selling thirty-seven pamphlets, besides distributing some thirty copies of the Weekly People, and landing one sub.

The Socialist Labor Party has three staunch members in Logansport; they are Dreyer, Baker and Barnes. With their assistance sixteen subs. were secured for the Weekly People during my four days' stay there.

I am now in Fort Wayne, where I will put in a week's work hammering away for more subs. Chas. Pierson.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 12.

S. L. P. IN THE NORTHWEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party is doing some splendid work in this region despite the fact that people in these parts have a "patriotic" craze over the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Our Section Organizer and August Gillhaus are holding street meetings every evening and are selling considerable literature besides securing subscriptions for the Daily People and for the Weekly People.

The Section here admitted three new members at its last meeting. We have two members who sell the S. L. P. papers on the streets, and we have a committee out raising a fund to be used to buy the Daily and the Weekly People and give them to newsboys and allow them the full proceeds.

The Tacoma Section has also put a newsboy out to sell party papers.

The members here are on their mettle over the New Jersey-Washington contest in going after subscriptions. If the Jersey boys don't hustle, we'll give them a good sound drubbing in this trial. Let them look up.

The outlook for the Socialist Labor Party was never better here. The workers are slowly but surely beginning to realize that the party is the only organization which holds out any hope for them. The Socialist Party in this city is, to all intents and purposes, out of the game. It is so badly split up into factions that their "intellectual" fakir leaders don't know where they are.

Let the comrades throughout the land keep up the good work of hammering steadily at all errors and false principles. We are bound to succeed because we are right. J. E. Riordan.

Seattle, Wash., July 3.

S. P. CRAWLS BEFORE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party, which is so "brave" in defying its political opponents—when they happen to be Democrats or Republicans—and which struts about before the workers proclaiming that its foes are afraid of it, hauled down its flag last week, and performed a crawl when the Socialist Labor Party called its bluff. We had Chas. Rogers of Kansas City here to do some speaking for us. We went to the S. P. encampment. Walter Thomas Mills was holding forth for them. At the conclusion of his address, we asked to be allowed to put Rogers on the platform. But they were visibly scared, and refused this request.

We held a street meeting in Granite last Saturday night. Rogers spoke and made an excellent and clear cut S. L. P. speech and held the close attention of the crowd. I look for good results to follow from this meeting. There were quite a number of S. P. men in the audience but none would ask the speaker a question. D. B. Moore.

Granite, Okla., July 12.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM NEEDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have spoken to quite a number of scabs about Industrial Unionism, and the majority of them are in favor of the same, they being, as I am, thoroughly disgusted with the craft form of organized scabbery. I also have pleaded with and urged the pure and simplers, left and right, but it seems to me that only a good thrashing, like they are certainly getting at present, will ever drive into their craniums the absolute necessity of Industrial Unionism.

The local labor fakirs are having the time of their lives keeping their dupes in line. The tin plate workers in Sharon, Pa., are also going to get something upon this ever-growing economic question.

The labor situation here, so far as regards the pure and simple movement of craft unionism, is in decidedly bad shape. The pure and simplers are being beaten all along the line by the master class. The strike of the lake seamen, firemen, cooks and engineers is practically at an end. The Steel Trust, alias the Lake Carriers' Association, are operating all the vessels they care to, with very little difficulty. The strikers are getting somewhat desperate and are using the slumpist method of slugging the scabs, but in turn they are getting the worst of that argument, as is only to be expected. It's their quietus for believing in the identity of interests of Capital and Labor in the shape of the open shop. The sooner these deluded victims of A. F. of Hellism are taught the error of their ways, the brighter the outlook for labor. I hope that the militant S. L. P. will keep up its vigorous agitation for the Industrial Republic.

Alex. Ramsay.

Cleveland, O., July 8.

WHY WORKINGMEN DO NOT GO TO CHURCH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The cry of the clergy of all denominations of the Christian Church, so-called, to-day, is: Why do workingmen not go to church? To me the reason is plain, namely, there is no such a thing. The church has long ceased to be Christian, and having ceased to be Christian, it follows that it no longer appeals to the class of which Christ was a member, viz., the working class.

History proves this. The Jews were, as we are, divided into two classes, religion as well as politics being an economic question. There was a sect of the rich called Pharisees, and a sect of the poor called Essenes. Christ, being a worker, was an Essene. The Essenes were essentially communists. Christ became one of their greatest, if not the greatest, teacher. The early church was thoroughly communistic.

The Romans tolerated all religions. They cared not what god or gods the peoples whom they conquered might worship: their object was not to make proselytes, but to get tribute, and it is a noteworthy fact that, with the single exception of Nero, the persecutions of the Christians was conducted only by the Romans' best emperors—not on account of the beliefs of the Christians, but because they refused to pay tribute.

Christ himself was not crucified by the Romans for his teachings, but to appease the wrath of the Pharisees, whose anger he had aroused when he denounced them for their money-making. After the crucifixion, the followers of Christ became more and more numerous. The communities spread into all the adjoining countries; their teachings, denouncing wealth and slavery, spread like wildfire among the working masses—then practically all chattel slaves—persecutions, instead of checking their growth, only served to increase it.

At the time of Constantine, they became a menace to the Empire. But Constantine, wise in his generation, did not attempt to persecute them; he did better: he pretended conversion, and then, under pretext of bringing order out of chaos, he invited their leading men to a great council at Nice. Here he caused them to be massacred. Then he substituted his own parasites. This was the end of the real Christian church.

Christ and his followers always denounced wealth. To them, its possession was a crime; its possessor a criminal. From that day to this there has been no crime committed by the ruling class that the church has not condoned. From the champion of the oppressed it has become the champion of the oppressor; for centuries it has kept the workers in submission by means of ignorance and superstitution.

The light is dawning; the workers will soon exchange the futile commune for the co-operative commonwealth.

George P. Herrschaft.

Jersey City, July 7.

HARD TIMES IN ALASKA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you'll find a subscription to the Weekly People and money order for same. Work at the camp is very slack here and there is a surplus of labor on hand. The working class is having a hard struggle to get along.

L. H. Sawyer.

Fairbanks, Alaska, June 5.

REP.-DEM. BROTHERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Denver Republican of June 24 contained the following news item in an obscure corner of the paper:

LAND FRAUD CASE IS
TO STAND FOR TRIAL

Judge Robert Lewis of the federal court has overruled the motions to quash proceedings against the Juanita Coal & Coke Company, and the charges of the government will now stand for trial. It is claimed by the government authorities that the company gained possession of large tracts of land in Gunnison county by unlawful "pooling." Alva Adams and a number of other prominent citizens are involved in the suit as defendants.

To those not onto the game it should appear strange that a republican journal does not publish in a conspicuous place such charges against a political opponent. It would seem that such a journal would make the most of such charges, but it doesn't.

By the way, Wm. J. Bryan lectured here recently. His topic was: "The Price of a Soul." One would have thought that a serious talk was to be presented, but the newspapers reported that he kept his audience laughing, especially when he told of his wonderful political battles wherein he led his followers to defeat. That's Bryan for you. Colorado Wage Slave.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 4.

NEW HAVEN NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section New Haven held an open air meeting here last night, with B. Reinstein as the speaker. The meeting was held on the "Green," and while it was not large in numbers, it was one where great interest was shown by those present. Reinstein's remarks were given, as usual, in his direct, simple manner. There was only one question asked, and was replied to by the speaker, in a satisfactory manner.

There are nearly always "features" at these meetings, and the particular "feature" of this one was the coming in touch with an ex-I. W. W. man from New York, who, while not a member of the Party, is keenly interested in, and subscribes to the Weekly People, and is ready to join the Party when located, he being like so many other wage slaves, hunting the elusive "job."

Section New Haven held a business meeting in the open air last Sunday, selecting a lovely spot known as Fort Hale Park, which has, perhaps the best view of New Haven harbor, and the Sound. The Section members combined business with pleasure, as they arranged to bring their wives and children along together with eatables, making it an enjoyable picnic.

More of the out-door meetings might be held in summer. There is no earthly reason for the attendance of the comrades falling off when the Section meeting can be made an "outing." It is a great deal better than the hot, stuffy hall, and allows us to spend our Sunday in getting better acquainted, and getting some of the sunshine and fresh air.

So comrades all, let us have more out door business meetings while the weather is suitable. H. G.

New Haven, Conn., July 14.

AMONG THE BACKWOODS MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send you two dollars for literature and for two subs to the Weekly People. I am at present in the hospital of Chehalis because I was producing profits for an ungrateful master. I would like to aid the operating fund but cannot in my present condition.

The locality I had been working in is beset with about the most ignorant class of labor I ever came across; the men are from the backwoods of West Virginia and are full of a religious prejudice. The Weekly People has a peculiar effect on them; they rather balk at it, and snap at me, but they come out worsted every time they start an argument.

It can be imagined what a circus there is among such benighted men. Full of bigotry as they are, their spats mostly occur with me on matters of religion. Sometimes the discussion grows so warm that blows seem imminent. Yet it is amusing to one who has a sense of humor.

In the bunk-house one night the wise guy of the gang started an argument with me. He asked me if I believed in God. I told him that Nature was my god, and among other things, I said that Nature had existed for aeons, and that it is inevitable. The fellow thought he had me when I mentioned "inevitable." Triumphantly he asked me: "Who made inevitable?" Well I didn't quite expect that, but it certainly was a funny one.

H. L. Borini.

Chehalis, Wash., July 4.

A STATIONARY UNION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—A letter in an issue of the International Engineer contains two statements which I think worthy of notice. The first is that, "According to the constitution of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, it seeks through concerted action among its members to bring higher reward to the individual for superior skill and devotion to duty." In the second statement, the writer says that the preamble adopted by the convention in 1882 in New York contains the following: "This Association shall at no time be used for the furtherance of strikes or in any way interfering between its members and their employers in regard to wages, recognizing an identity of interests between employer and employe." Gosh! but that sounds domesticated. Nothing bronco there. I don't see why they haven't fixed it since to read: "And whosoever sticks his or her head up to the boss about wages except to propose a reduction, will have it smashed down again by the Association for interfering with this 'identity.'"

If any one doubts that this is a "good" union let him read some of the reports in engineering journals of some of this year's state conventions of the N. A. S. E. I have two in mind. I am reminded of the proverb: The lion and lamb lie down together. But the lamb is inside, and the N. A. S. E. is the mutton. They are no benefit to the working class or even of interest to their own craftsmen, except as to how they could become more valuable slaves and fetch a higher price as merchandise on the shelves of the labor market.

The first of the two conventions was called to order at Elgin, Ill., May 15, and then opened with prayer by Rev. Dirigible Airship Fuller. The mayor of Elgin was introduced, who called on his corporation counsel to welcome the convention to Elgin. The state president thanked the mayor and his political pal for the welcome.

The superintendent of schools was then introduced with the remark that the boys all say that said super is a bully guy and looks like Lincoln. The convention listened happily to the bully-guy, Lincoln's double, declaring in effect that inasmuch as the common schools are used mainly by the children of the working class who are forced out of them long before they have reached the end of school age to earn their living, such studies (higher branches) as do not prepare them for exploiters' uses, should be classed as fantastic and not permitted in the common schools, but reserved solely for the idlers; that is, "they can be of use only to the few."

In his response past national president Lane emphasized the sympathy of engineering colleges and engineering departments in state universities for such associations as the N. A. S. E.

Next spoke Professor Smith, who bares the secret of how much per capita of horse power "we" in the United States own. In 1870 it was 0.06 h. p. while in 1900, it raised to 0.15 h. p. He should also have told us how many r. p. m. (revolutions per minute) of fly-wheel we per capitas own.

Among the resolutions of thanks passed was one to the supply men who contributed to the expenses of the convention. Among these is mentioned Standard Oil. "Some of these firms were represented at the convention and had exhibits there." Many of these firms are mentioned in the report.

At Cedar Rapids, Mich., on May 20-22, the state convention of the same concern with fully 150 engineers and "exhibitors" present was called to order. The mayor, who happens to be an engineer, and a member, was introduced. His Honor welcomed the convention, commenting on the fact that it was seldom that an engineer had the chance to welcome his brothers in convention assembled. Which means of course that he must enter politics and be elected a mayor first, and get the chance before his term expires, or never, and that such seldom occurs. E. Rouner.

Shawmut, Calif., July 7.

"UNION MAN AND SOCIALIST"

Pounds Some More Stuffings Out of S. P. Bogusness.

[From San Francisco "Organized Labor," July 3, 1909.]

San Francisco, June 28, 1909.

Editor Organized Labor:

The clique which unfortunately is in control of the Socialist party in San Francisco was exposed last evening and shown up for all honest persons to scorn.

The exposure of the cowardly crew happened at a meeting of the Socialist party held in their headquarters last evening

The Socialist party candidate for Mayor, Wm. McDevitt, was the main speaker of the evening, and a trade-unionist present asked McDevitt what was the attitude of the Socialist party in reference to the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialist party candidate for Mayor is trying to steal a few votes from McCarthy, the Union Labor party standard bearer and the champion of the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialist party nominee for Mayor, who is a would-be pilferer of Union Labor votes, true to his cowardly clique in the Socialist party, evaded the question, and his reply to the question was: long winded, tiresome, meaningless jumble of words.

But he did not state whether the Socialist party was in favor of or opposed to the American Federation of Labor.

It was after this cowardly evasion of the question that an indignant Socialist got on the platform and in a voice full of contempt stigmatized the Socialist party as a party of cravens for being afraid to take a stand on the trade-union question.

"The Socialist party is a cowardly party for not taking a stand on the question of trade unionism. The Socialist party is neither fish nor flesh," declared this Socialist, and many Socialists present felt the justice of his indictment.

The Socialist party candidate for Mayor sat abjectly, while his party was being castigated, and by his silence—even after the accusing speaker got through—aye, by this silence he pleaded guilty for the Socialist party and accepted the stigma—the crown of infamy which by his silence he acknowledged the Socialist party in San Francisco at least should be crowned with.

Now, I would recommend Socialist party members to read what one of the leading members of the Socialist party and a gifted author, Jack London, has to say in reference to the American Federation of Labor. Read "War of the Classes," by Jack London, and then you will see the difference between Jack London and McDevitt.

Jack London pays the highest tribute to the American Federation of Labor.

Jack London also recognizes the ability of Samuel Gompers and his efforts on behalf of labor. Read for yourself, don't take my word.

I turned the searchlight on, but it remained for this indignant Socialist last evening to pull off the mantle of hypocrisy in which the Socialist party has enveloped itself and by doing so he revealed the skulking figure in all its hideousness endeavoring to conceal its perfidy and treason to the working class.

Members of the American Federation of Labor, take warning.

In San Francisco the Socialist party is asking for your votes, but the Socialist party cowardly refrains from declaring itself your friend or your foe.

Don't be duped. Your duty as members of the American Federation of Labor is to vote for McCarthy for Mayor and the whole Union Labor ticket.

Members of the Socialist party, if you stand for the principle of the Socialist party and not for the unprincipled clique in control of the local San Francisco Socialist party, administer a stinging rebuke to the gang that by their action is opposed to the American Federation of Labor. Vote for McCarthy for Mayor.

A WORKINGMAN,
Who is a union man and a Socialist.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. R. S., NEW YORK—The theory of a tariff on hides is that it protects the farmer, that is, the cattle raiser. The theory is false. The tariff on hides is proven not to afford any protection to the farmer. Those who claimed it did were beaten to a stand-still in the Senate. The Tariff on hides is in favor of the Meat Trust only.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—The question, How could the value of skilled and unskilled labor be determined under Socialism? proceeds from a confusion of thought engendered by Capitalist conditions. Under capitalist conditions production is kept far below the point it could reach, and that would supply an abundance to all. Under such conditions the pretext of skilled and unskilled labor is raised to justify starvation wages for the latter. That this is only a pretext appears clearly from the instances, such as lace-makers, weavers, etc., who often get below the wages of unskilled laborers. The cause for the establishment of a difference between skilled and unskilled labor (the insufficiency of the present product) would be absent in the Socialist Republic Abundance would be possible for all. From that moment the principle would assert itself that, if it takes 2 to multiply with 10 so as to produce the needed 20, then 2 is as important a factor as 10—in other words, if "unskilled" labor is needed to co-operate with "skilled" labor, in order to produce the needed abundance, then both sorts of labor are entitled to equal consideration.

"READER," LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Here is an instance of inductive reasoning:

Suppose John Doe should say that the printing of the Party vote in The People, whereby it appears that the Party has lost heavily, is harmful. The inductive method of refuting John Doe would be found in the answer: "It is a fact, undeniable, that a large vote on wrong principles is zero, a small vote on sound principles is fertile of ultimately overwhelming majority. It is a second fact, undeniable, that the first fact is not generally appreciated. It is a third fact, undeniable, that the second fact must be made to be appreciated, and cannot be made to be appreciated by a vacillating, but by a consistent, persistent and firm policy of argument and example. From these facts, undeniable, the unerring induction is that, for the S. L. P. organ not to publish its smaller vote, would be to deny, by conduct, what it maintains in argument. It would be to indicate a respect for the size of the vote that votes are not in and of themselves entitled to."

H. S., HAMILTON, O.—The I. W. W. was not founded either by De Leon or by Debs. No one man founds a Movement. The I. W. W. was called into existence mainly by the propaganda carried on by the S. L. P., which steadily emphasized the necessity of the economic organization for the revolutionary act; which, consequently, unremittingly strove for the formation of revolutionary Unionism; and which, as a consequence of this, undeterredly pointed out the reactionary character of Gompersim, or British Trade Unionism.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.—The International Congress is extremely "broad." It considers any organization that aims at Socialism as belonging to the "Socialist family." Hence it tolerates the S. P., despite the latter's violation of the Congress decisions in so many respects.—See De Leon's "Unity" speech

J. K., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; S. W., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; G. J. S., SPARKS, NEV.; S. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. B., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; T. A., COLUMBUS, O.; A. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; W. T. L., MONTREAL, CANADA.—Matter received.

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Communist Manifesto	$.10
Lasalle's Open Letter	.10
Life of Engels	.10
Ninth Convention S. L. P.	.10
No Compromise	.10
Socialism, What It Is	.10
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Flashlights Amsterdam Congress	.25
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.25
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ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

11 Volumes on Sale. 8 More in Course of Publication.

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THE BRANDING NEEDLE	50c.	THE IRON TREVET	75c.
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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, July 14, with Deutsch in the chair. Present: Deutsch, Hall, Hammer, Lechner, Rosenberg, Schwartz, Mittelberg and Lefkovitz. Excused: Schrafft and Weiss. Absent: Ball, Butterworth, Kihn, Lafferty and Miller.

Max Rosenberg was elected Recording Secretary for the ensuing term. The minutes of the last regular meeting and special meeting adopted as read.

Press Committee elected as follows: Hall, Hammer and Kihn. Frederick W. Ball elected treasurer for the ensuing term. Financial report: income, $228.99; expenditures, $54.95.

Henry Kuhn being present, advanced a plan whereby the sale of the Sue books could be furthered; he also stated that H. F. Cody had agreed to financially aid said plan. Moved by Mittelberg, seconded by Lechner: "That the national secretary be instructed to correspond with Kircher regarding suggestions for selling the Sue books." Carried.

The committee preparing a constitution for the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, reported that it had completed its labors as far as it was possible, and offered certain suggestions toward completing the work. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Hall: "That the report of the committee be accepted, and that the constitution be sent to the Lettish Federation for their acceptance." Carried.

Communications:—From John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J., declining the nomination for the office of National Secretary. Michael J. Bomstead, New Haven, Conn., accepting nomination for the office of National Secretary. There being but one nominee, and the constitution requiring that there be two, it was moved by Hall, seconded by Mittelberg: "That the national secretary be instructed to call upon the N. E. C. to make another nomination in the place of Hossack who has declined." Carried.

Communication from Lettish Socialist Labor Federation ordering due stamps; Washington S. E. C. sending financial reports, ordering due stamps and reporting S. L. P. activity in the State; Connecticut S. E. C., sending financial report; Colorado S. E. C., financial report; Ernest Steron, Troy, N. Y., reporting German agitation in that city, and organization of a German branch in Schenectady; Baltimore, Md., regarding meeting for Reinstein; Philadelphia, Pa., Paterson and Plainfield, N. J., regarding same matter; Chas. Rogers, Granite, Okla., regarding agitation in that State; J. Mooney, Seattle, Wash., regarding appeal from decision expelling him from Section Seattle; St. Louis, Mo., election of officers for ensuing term; H. A. Brandberg, Henning, Minn., received and filed; New York County, N. Y., requesting that the article of Charles and Olive M. Johnson be published in pamphlet form, referred to the Press Committee.

The National Secretary reported that organizer's credentials were issued to Rudolph Katz for the State of New York. Moved by Lefkovitz, seconded by Hall: "That the action of National Secretary in issuing credentials to Katz be endorsed." Carried.

A discussion arose as to the best method of completing the work of the sub-committee terms previous to the N. E. C. sessions. It was moved by Hall, seconded by Lechner: "That a special meeting be called after the last regular meeting of the Sub-Committee term, for the purpose of receiving the National Secretary's report to the N. E. C., and adopting the minutes of the last regular meeting; and that the minutes of the special meeting shall be read and adopted at the close of the special meeting." Carried.

Adjournment, 9:20 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, July 24th: 40th street and Lancaster avenue, 8 p. m. Speaker: Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y.

SUNDAY, July 25th: East City Hall Plaza, 8 p. m. Speaker: Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, N. Y.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Minnesota met at 838 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., on July 10, with H. Carstensen as chairman. Present, S. Johnson, Smith, Dougherty, and H. Johnson, State Secretary. Absent: Cikanek and Overby, excused.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Correspondence: From M. A. Overby, Milette, S. D., F. Dougherty and C. J. Smith on declining nominations for member of S. E. C.; from John Olson and Peter Riel, announcing acceptance of nomination for member of S. E. C.; from Section Minneapolis, list of names for nominees for S. E. C.; from Section St. Paul, list of names of nominees for S. E. C.; from N. C. Thompson, Fergus Falls, Minn., acknowledging receipt of membership book; from Daily and Weekly People, regarding subscription-getting contest between Connecticut and Minnesota.

Semi-annual report of Section St. Paul ordered filed. Bill of forty cents for car fare ordered paid. Report of committee on drafting appeal to readers of Party press in Minnesota accepted as corrected.

State Secretary reported that Emil Anderson, H. Carstensen, F. Carstensen, M. J. Cikanek, J. Jensen, W. E. McCue, W. Miller, J. C. Masson, N. J. Peterson, Peter Riel, F. D. Henlon, Andrew Peterson, and John Olson have accepted nominations for S. E. C.

Decided that State Secretary refer the nominees for S. E. C. to Party members for referendum vote.

Regarding the subscription-getting contest the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Comrade Katz of New Jersey has conceived of a plan to stimulate the work of getting subscriptions for Party papers and sale of literature, the plan being to place two States in a contest to obtain subscriptions for The People, thereby helping to spread the principles of Socialism,

Whereas, The People and Labor News Company have adopted Comrade Katz's plan and have placed the State of Minnesota in a contest with the State of Connecticut,

Whereas, The late contest between the States of New York and California has by the latest reports shown an increase in People subscriptions and literature orders,

Resolved, That we, the Minnesota State Executive Committee, heartily endorse Comrade Katz's plan,

Resolved, That we approve of the action of The People management in having Minnesota and Connecticut contest in the work of increasing the number of readers of the Party press,

Resolved, That we appeal to all Sections and members-at-large to get busy and show by their deeds that Minnesota will not be found lagging in the contest which begins July 25 and ends August 7.

State Secretary was instructed to comply with request of Weekly People, regarding subscription-getting contest.

Financial report: receipts, $4.80; expenses, 40 cents; balance on hand, $21.23.

Decided to meet again August 7 at 838 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn.

Motion to adjourn carried.

William E. McCue, Recording Sec'y.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. PICNIC FOR GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged for a great picnic and summer-night's festival for the benefit of the German Party organ, the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung," for Sunday, August 8, at Kummer's Garden, Denison avenue, corner West 73rd street, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The great advantage of this place is that it is easily reached. Denison avenue car brings you to the very gate. No walking of miles on dusty roads, no waiting for over-crowded suburban cars; only half an hour's ride from the Public Square. All lines transfer to Denison avenue.

Good music, dancing, games, sports and refreshments of all kinds. Prizes for the children and grown-ups.

Tickets, which can be had from all members and at office of "Volksfreund," 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue, cost ten cents, but are redeemable for two refreshment tickets on the grounds, so that admission is really free.

We hope that all members, friends and sympathizers will attend this picnic. The best entertainment and an all around good time are assured to everybody.

The Committee.

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Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, Paper, 167 pages.

Both will be sent postpaid for 35 cents.

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OPERATING FUND.

Contributions to this fund were slow the past week. Those of our friends who, for very good reason, are not active in the propaganda, can, in a measure, make amends by helping out on this fund:

J. J. Murphy, New London, Ct.	4.00
H. Mathern, West Orange, N.J.	1.00
A. Beerman, Omaha, Neb. ..	1.50
F. D. Tibbetts, Rollinsf'd, N.H.	1.15
C. Vollmers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
L. F. Alrutz, Schenect'dy, N.Y.	.50
E. E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal.	2.00
D. Lukas, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
J. McNeave, Montreal, Can. ..	.25
N. N.	1.45
Total	13.35
Previously acknowledged ..	4,852.54
Grand total	$4,865.89

PRESENTS WANTED FOR "DER ARBEITER" BAZAAR.

All comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party are asked to please remember that "Der Arbeiter" is in need of presents for the picnic and bazaar to be held on July 31, at Sulzer's Westchester Park, and should not delay sending same to D. Shub, c/o "Der Arbeiter," 37 Canal street, New York.

Arrangements Committee.

BURNS O. K.-ED.

GOMPERS PRAISES ENGLISH WORKING CLASS TRAITOR.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 18.—The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" has in its issue of to-day a letter from its London correspondent telling about the "favorable" impression that Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., is making abroad. Sammy is working hard, "from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 the next morning"—scab hours, "getting points for use on his return to America."

Incidentally, Sammy has O. K.ed John Burns, the ex-leader of the London dockers, now the King's favorite Minister, who is not over popular among his former colleagues who expected to find him much more sympathetic than he has proved himself to be. Gompers, however, has a high opinion of John Burns, with whom he has had a couple of conferences.

By the way, this same issue of the "Ledger" has a picture of John Burns, walking arrum in arrum with Lady Dorothy Nevill. John is dressed up in regimentals that make him look like a monkey in an admiral's uniform. The picture was taken at the opening of the Victoria and Albert Museum. "Bless my bloomin' h'eyes," said I to myself, "can that be John Burns?"

When it was suggested to Gompers that he had not much use for the political Socialists in England, who are Burns' chief enemies, Gompers merely pursed his lips and smiled.

"It seems to me that the development in the labor movement is much the same here as it is with us," he said. "Here you have the division between the political Socialists and the trade unionists just as we have." Every one who is familiar with the labor movement in America knows that Gompers does not love the Socialist politicians here, and it may be inferred fairly that he has not any higher regard for them in the "old country."

Loeb's Head-Thirst Appeased.

Washington, July 15.—William Loeb, jr., collector of the port of New York, was a White House caller to-day. Loeb has been in Washington since Tuesday night, having business with the Civil Service Commission about the "shake up" in the customs office in New York. He told Taft to-day that the work of "cleaning up" his office was about concluded, and that everything was now in "ship shape."

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WASHINGTON WINS

Leaves New Jersey Far Behind in Sub Getting Contest.

The returns are all in for the Washington-New Jersey contest. The State of Washington sent cash orders for Daily and Weekly People, $68.35, and for Labor News, 28.87, a total of $97.22. New Jersey sent cash orders, Daily and Weekly People, $13.50, and for Labor News, $24.57, a total of $38.07. Section Seattle's activity made victory possible for the State of Washington, and it was Section Passaic County, with headquarters at Paterson, that saved New Jersey from inglorious defeat.

On the whole the contest resulted satisfactorily. It did stir up some of the Jerseymen. As for Washington, they put on a little more steam than usual, that was all. Section Seattle has sent, since the contest closed, a Labor News order to the amount of $70.85.

The contests are proving one thing and that is that subscriptions are to be had if we but go after them. Section Seattle did well with the Daily People, $28.40 of their remittance being for Daily People subs.

Aside from the Washington—New Jersey contest there was a pretty general activity during the week. Those sending two or more subscriptions were:

D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	46
L. Cook, Hoquiam, Wash.	3
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Vash.	6
A. Gillhaus, Tacoma, Wash.	4
Myrtle E. Clemont, Elma, Wash.	2
C. Sandberg, Plainfield, N. J.	4
J. Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J.	2
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	2
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	2
L. O. Medicke, Pittsfield, Mass.	6
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
A. Wallin, Atlantic, Mass.	2
F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	3
J. C Custer, Bridgeport, Conn.	3
Gus. Larson, Chicago, Ill.	2
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	3
Theo Pfund, San Francisco, Cal.	2
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn.	2
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
W. Cronfelt, Schenectady, N. Y.	4
M. Stern, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
L. N. Altrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	2
Ed Schade, Newport News, Va.	2
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	4
H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich.	8
W. H. Carroll, Allentown, Pa.	3
Chas. Pierson, Logansport, Ind.	20

Prepaid Cards sold: J. McCall, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., $10.00; Eisenbach, Schenectady, N. Y., $5.00; Schade, Newport News, Va., $5.00; Reimer, Boston, Mass., $3.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The Silver Cross, the next of the Sue stories to appear in book form, is off the press ready for the binder. A number of advance orders for the book have already been received. The price of the volume will be fifty cents. Rush in the orders.

Those circulating the Address of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. are doing a good work. Send 25 cents and get ten copies to hand out to your friends.

De Leon's lecture on "Woman Suffrage" will be the next pamphlet undertaken. Needless to say it will be the best thing yet said on the subject.

Welcome News.

That the capitalists are to inaugurate a crusade against Socialism is welcome news. It means that they recognize that our work of propaganda is telling. We know this ourselves, but it should cheer us to redoubled efforts when we learn that the capitalists are thoroughly alarmed at the propaganda progress of the Movement. On with the work. Push out the Labor News pamphlets. Push the Daily and Weekly People. They are builders of Socialists.

Please Do This.

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People, getting their papers by mail, are requested to keep an eye on the address label, and to renew subscriptions before they expire. The figures tell the date of expiration: 7-26-09, for instance, indicates seventh month (July), twenty-sixth day, 1909.

The Sub Contests.

The Illinois—Massachusetts contest closed July 17th; the Oregon—Rhode Island one, which started July 11th ends July 24th. Other contest dates are as follows:

July 18 to 31 Texas—Pennsylvania.

July 25 to August 7 Minnesota—Connecticut.

August 1 to 14 Colorado—Virginia.

August 8 to 21 Missouri—Ohio.

Further announcements will be made in due time.

13,902 HOMELESS

LAST THREE MONTHS' REGISTRATION AT CITY LODGINGS.

Roll an Appalling One—Secretary Interviews Several as to Causes of Their Destitution—Men of All Callings and Professions Down and Out, Due to Hard Times.

A report just submitted to the committee in charge of the Joint Application Bureau, by G. Hampden Triplett, who for the past three months has been acting as social secretary at the Municipal Lodging House, throws some added light, if any were needed, on the prevalence of unemployment among men of all manual and mental, and even professional occupations, through no fault of theirs, but solely due to the adverse economic conditions at present prevailing. The report says:

"In interviewing 2,293 men at the Municipal Lodging House out of the 13,902 registering for the past three months, the social secretary has met all types of homeless men. This number of men includes doctors, expert accountants, and traveling salesmen who have earned as much as $3,000 a year, according to their statements, and which has been verified in several cases; as well as men with all trades, and laborers, down to peddlers, organ grinders, and habitual vagrants.

"Some men had been out of work only a few days; others were just discharged from hospitals, while still others admitted they had not worked in a year, and one man even said he had only worked several weeks in the past seven years. The tradesmen claimed to have lost their jobs through slack times or drink. The laborers said they had been laid off, or they had given up their jobs, expecting to better themselves, yet each admitted he had nothing in view when he gave up his work.

"The social secretary would divide these men into two classes, voluntary and involuntary vagrants. The involuntary class would include men thrown out of work due to the closing down of industries, and those who had left their positions hoping to better themselves, but had found no work. These men have been employed throughout the greater part of the year, or have put aside some of their earnings to tide them over a period of unemployment. This period, however, having been longer than expected, or their earnings having been spent for some unforeseen necessity and in some cases squandered, has brought them face to face with the sad predicament of being down and out in a large city with no friends or relatives to turn to for assistance."

The report shows that of the total number of men referred to the Joint Application Bureau by the social secretary, only sixty-eight were placed in positions where they could earn a livelihood.

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Real Socialist Literature.

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1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

MINE BARONS' PLOT

CALL MINERS' STRIKE IN ORDER TO GRAB CANADA MARKETS.

Glace Bay, N. S., July 14.—The big coal strike has now entered upon the second week, and although the men are holding together bravely, it looks as if the coal company, through its greater strength and its labor lieutenants in the union, would win the fight when its "purpose" has been served.

In discussing the situation, one of the officials declared that what the company feared the most was the loss of the Canadian market for their coal. The United States coal companies are making a most determined bid for the business done by the coal company, and the officials here are becoming alarmed.

It is even suspected in some quarters that the strike has been engineered, through the United Mine Workers of America, by the coal barons in the States, with the sole purpose of thus cutting off the Canadian supply and cornering the markets for themselves. The well-known capitalist nature of the Mitchell union lends great strength to this theory.

Importation of Scabs Upheld?

Washington, July 17.—"Throughout these cases smack of irresponsible accusation, superficial inquiry, hasty conclusion, arbitrary power and unreasonable exactions."

This was the wild-eyed statement with which Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor threw out a case charging a violation of the alien contract labor law.

It appeared from the evidence that five aliens—four men and one woman—were hired as scabs by a lace-making concern in Jersey City, N. J. At the time of their employment a strike was in progress at the factory. Complaint was made to the immigration authorities that the aliens were brought in this country in violation of the contract labor law, and that they should be deported. Nagel's excuse for not doing so was that there "was not sufficient evidence to warrant deportation."

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.